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Monday, May 10, 1965
Vaisakha 20, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Sessions)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, May 10, 1965/Vaisakha 20, 1887 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Assam-East Pakistan Border

1247. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sector commanders of India and Pakistan who met at Sutarkandi on the Indian side on the 12th April, 1965 could not come to any agreement about the Assam-East Pakistan border trouble; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. But the Sutarkandi Checkpost, where the meeting took place, is on the Pakistan side.

(b) Although the international boundary in this sector is well established, having been jointly demarcated by India and Pakistan in 1960-61, yet the Pakistan border force has not, in practice, respected it as the limit of jurisdiction of the respective sides. At the meeting the Pakistan Sector Commander defended the violation of the border and the Ground Rules by his men by making the extraordinary claim that the East Pakistan Rifles had been only "patrolling within the area under adverse possession of Pakistan". Pakistan has absolutely no claim to any land on the Indian side of the demarcated boundary, and, as was made clear to the Pakistan Sector Commander by his Indian counterpart, our patrols will continue to exercise their right of patrolling upto the boundary pillars.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the international boundary between East Pakistan and Assam has already been demarcated and if Pakistan does not respect that demarcation, what are the steps taken by the Government to make Pakistan see the light of reason and the light of international propriety?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: According to the ground rules, whenever there is any violation of the border, the sector commanders meet and if they do not agree, it is reported to the State Government and then it is taken up at the higher levels. We expect some results as a result of these negotiations.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think the House is too familiar with this pattern of negotiations and the House also knows how miserably this pattern has failed. May I know what step the Government is going to take to patrol properly the places which belong to us so that the Pakistani people do not come within our territory?

Shri Kapur Singh: What does Prof. Sharma propose to suggest?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Unfortunately, the pattern is the same and unless the pattern is changed, I can-

not give a different reason. As far as this place is concerned, we have got lands on this side of our border belonging to Pakistani landlords, cultivated by Pakistani tenants and so also we have got lands on the other side of the border belonging to Indian landlords, cultivated by Indian tenants. So far, there has been very little trouble. But recently, we found that East Pakistan Rifles were seen accompanying their tenants and, therefore, this confusion has arisen.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Having had enough experience of this monotonous ground rules and all that, will the Government now take up this question with Pakistan to devise some new system of stoppage of all this infiltration into our areas and to find out some new methods to deal with it?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: That is a suggestion which the Government will consider.

Shri A. C. Guha: The hon. Minister just now stated that there are lands on the other side of the border owned by Indian landlords and there are lands on this side of the border owned by the Pakistan landlords. Can the Government ensure equality of privilege and treatment about the cultivation of those lands and the taking of those crops?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There has been perfect reciprocity as far as these two areas are concerned and so far we have not received any complaint from the Assam Government about any kind of obstructions being placed on the cultivation of the lands by our landlords.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the fact that in various sectors of this Assam-East Pakistan border the activity by the Pakistani forces seems to have gone much beyond the state of mere patrolling into our territory, and the latest report says that on the Lathitila-Dumabari sector there is heavy firing with the use of mortars and heavy machine-guns, does the Government propose to take any action at a higher level with the Pakistan Government regarding these sectors and not to leave it to sector commanders at various places to discuss the things?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: So far, there is no proposal to change the pattern or take up the matter at a higher level unless it fails at the lower level.

At the moment, there is a lull in this area, and we expect that since the sector commanders have failed, it will be taken up at the level of the State Government and something would be done.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In the context of the intensified intrusions of Pakistan into Indian parts, may I know whether Government feel it practicable to leave the question of agreement in the hands of the sector commanders rather than take it up at a higher level, namely at the Ministers' level?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have already pointed out that there is a certain pattern of negotiations laid down under the ground rules. Unless those rules are changed, it will be very difficult for us to take any other measure.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it not a fact that the Radcliffe Award has laid down the principle on the basis of which this eastern frontier with Pakistan is to be demarcated, and if so, may I know whether our Government are convinced of the fact that Pakistan does not want the demarcation of the Assam-East Pakistan border simply because she wants to aggress on us and for that purpose she has already massed her troops across the frontier?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The international boundary in this sector is demarcated.

Shri Hem Barua: Not the whole of it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार यह बतलाने की कृपा करेगी कि जो सीमा के नियम हैं उन का पाकिस्तानियों ने उल्लंघन यदि किया है तो क्या सरकार उन को इधर आने पर अरेस्ट करने का विचार रखती है । अगर कुछ अरेस्ट किये गये हैं तो कितने किये गये हैं और अगर अरेस्ट नहीं किये गये हैं तो सरकार उन को अरेस्ट क्यों नहीं करती ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: As a result of the recent intrusions the commanders have agreed that no Pakistani national should be allowed to come into Indian territory even for cultivation of their own land unless they possess proper travel papers.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. It is said that this particular spot on the boundary has been demarcated. If it has been demarcated, how could it be possible for Pakistani intruders or Pakistan army people to get into Indian territory, our Government doing nothing about it?

Mr. Speaker: What is the answer that the hon. Member expects from me on the point of order? He has just advanced an argument. There is no legal question that I am called upon to answer.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया ।

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Use of American Arms by Pakistan

*1248. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the following report in the Baltimore Sun as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 14th April, 1965 "An official spokesman contradicted Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri less than an hour after the Prime Minister said Pakistan had used American arms in an attack on an Indian border post. . ." As also: "In fact, the official spokesman conceded. . . .that India had no evidence of the use of any American weapons by Pakistani border troops"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to this statement?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. R. S. Raju): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Prime Minister's statement was based on admissions of certain Pakistani Army prisoners who had stated that American arms had been issued to the Pakistani troops taking part in the attack. The official spokesman was referring to the fact that no American arms had been captured in the skirmish but only American equipment had been captured. There was thus no contradiction between the statement made by the Prime Minister and that made by the official spokesman.

Shri Hem Barua: Thanks to the daring efforts of the Assamese pilot officer from Gauhati, Shri Uppal Barbara, who is from my constituency, the fact that Pakistan has been using American arms has been conclusively established. In that context, may I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement made by President Ayub Khan to the effect that Pakistan will use arms from whatever source they are available, against whosoever is her enemy and if so, whether this particular fact has been brought to the notice of the US Government and if it has been, the reaction of the US Government to this fact?

The Minister of Defence: (Shri Y. B. Chavan): As far as the statement of President Ayub Khan is concerned, we have read it in the press. As far as I am aware this fact has been

brought to the notice of the American Government.

Shri Shinkre: What is their reaction?

Mr. Speaker: Is there any reaction from the US Government? Has there been any reply or anything like that?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: No specific reaction which can be communicated has been disclosed.

Shri Hem Barua: Since the ostensible purpose of US arms aid to Pakistan is that the arms should be used against communist countries and since Pakistan does not have any communist country as an enemy today, and as a matter of fact, Pakistan cannot allow her arms and ammunition secured from the USA to rot and rust until and unless she uses them against India, may I know whether this particular aspect of the problem has been brought to the notice of the U.S. Government, and whether our Government have asked them positively not to give arms and ammunition to Pakistan, because Pakistan does not have any communist enemy in this part of the world?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as I am aware, this particular aspect of the danger of Pakistani weapons being used against only India in the situation in which both the countries are today, has been specifically brought to the notice of the US Government.

Shri Hem Barua: What is their reaction?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: They have not given any reaction.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether there is clear evidence and proof that the Pakistanis have used arms and also tanks to commit aggression on our Kutch border? Is it also a fact that the Pakistan Government and also some foreign press people are trying to throw the blame on us by saying that we are also using American arms against them there? If so, what is the reaction of the American Government so far as this allegation is concerned?

Mr. Speaker: He says no reaction has been received.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is it a fact that the US Government have intimated to us that excepting protesting against this breach of agreement prohibiting the use of American arms against India, they are not prepared to do anything else? Have our Government told the US Government that they should stop military aid to Pakistan because of its misuse, and if they do not do it, then the agreement, so far as we are concerned, would also not be honoured as it is being honoured today?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: No, this question has not been raised in that particular form. But certainly, as I explained earlier, the particular aspect of the use of American weapons by Pakistanis against us and the danger of its being used not only now but even in future, has been brought to their notice.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the indubitable evidence in the hands of Government regarding the use by Pakistan against us of US weapons and equipment, how is it that while the US does not respond to our representations in this matter, we appear to be going out of our way to permitting US generals and other personnel to go to our part of the area of fighting and examine whether we are using American equipment or not? How is it that this kind of discriminatory treatment against us is stomached by Government?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is not a question of discriminatory treatment. Because we are certain we were not using any American arms against the Pakistanis, we told them they would be certainly free to go and find out

whether we have used such arms. There was nothing wrong in it.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : अभी आप ने कहा कि अमरीकन इक्विपमेंट काम में लाए गए हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वे इक्विपमेंट क्या क्या थे और उन का क्या टाइप या प्रकार था ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This particular incident, about the interview given by an official spokesman immediately after the Prime Minister's statement refers to a particular period, between 9th April and 13th or 14th April. We had information that they were using American weapons, but at that time we had no evidence or we had not captured the arms and weapons. Please make a distinction between equipment, and arms and weapons. Even at that time equipment was found, captured, but arms were not captured. Later when the very brave pilot, to whom Shri Hem Barua made a reference, took photographs of those tanks, we had definite proof. So now we have got proof that they used tanks, guns and other equipment. Practically they used every kind of arms and equipment that was supplied by the Americans.

Shri Alvares: Is there any difference between equipment and arms?

Shri Kapur Singh: In view of the fact that Pakistan has made what it considers counter-allegations against us of using American-aid arms against it, may I know if our case is differentiable from Pakistan's in respect of these arms, and if so, in what respect?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think I have mentioned earlier that we have not made use of arms and equipment supplied by the Americans in this particular case.

Shri Kapur Singh: If we had used, would our case be different from Pakistan's?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is a hypothetical question.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Are we in any manner committed in a general way not to use any arms that we purchased from anywhere in the world against Pakistan if they commit aggression on us?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: No, Sir.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : पाकिस्तान की बुनियाद झूठ पर खड़ी है, इसलिए पाकिस्तान अमरीकन हथियारों का प्रयोग हमारे खिलाफ करता रहेगा और अमरीका से और हिन्दुस्तान से यह भी कहता रहेगा कि वह अमरीकी हथियारों का प्रयोग नहीं कर रहा है। क्या सरकार बतला सकती है कि उस हालत में सरकार क्या उपाय करेगी ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The American Government have given us the assurance that they will not be used against us. This particular fact that they have been used against us has been brought to the notice of the American Government. It is for the American Government to formulate its own reactions and act accordingly.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: If there is no commitment on our part that the arms we have secured from other countries will not be used against any particular country, even though it may commit aggression on us what did the American observers come to see on our side in Kutch?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as the American equipment that is given to us is concerned, there is a condition that it will not be used against Pakistan. The general question that the hon. Member Shri Malaviya put was about arms from all the countries of the world, purchase from all countries.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Including America.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This particular assurance is, so far as the American aid is concerned, that it will not be used against Pakistan, and we have observed it.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अमरीका शस्त्रास्त्रों का प्रयोग पाकिस्तान ने केवल कच्छ की सीमा पर किया हो ऐसी बात नहीं है । पीछे संरक्षण मंत्री जी ने एक बार संसद् में जम्मू काश्मीर की सीमाओं पर भी पाकिस्तान द्वारा अमरीकन हथियारों के प्रयोग की सूचना दी थी । जब जब अमरीका को इस प्रकार की सूचना दी जाती है कि पाकिस्तान उस के हथियारों का उपयोग हिन्दुस्तान के विरोध में कर रहा है, जैसी कि अभी हाल में दी गयी, तो बजाय उस का उत्तर देने के अमरीका की ओर से भारत सरकार को यह चेतावनी दी गयी है कि हिन्दुस्तान ने अगर कोई दूसरा फ्रंट खोला तो अमरीका उस को गम्भीरता से देखेगा । यदि यह बात सत्य है तो भारत सरकार की इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have no information about anybody giving us any warning.

श्री बड़े : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि पाकिस्तान अमरीका से प्राप्त हथियारों का हमारे खिलाफ उपयोग कर रहा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस अवस्था में क्या सरकार ने कोई कार्रवाई इस दृष्टि से की है कि पाकिस्तान को अमरीकी एड न दी जाए ? यदि नहीं की, तो इस का क्या कारण है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We certainly brought this fact to the notice of the Government of America. The implications are that they should certainly reconsider this matter of giving any aid when it is being used against India.

Shri Nath Pai: The hon. Minister has been all the while confining himself to this single statement that the Government of India have brought to the notice of the US Government the fact of Pakistan having *mala fide* used the weapons, which she obtained for some other purpose against India. This is good enough. But has the Government of India—either the Defence Minister or the Prime Minister or the External Affairs Minister—conveyed to the US Government that the people of India and Parliament in particular regard the use of American arms by Pakistan as a positive act of unfriendliness towards this country?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have given the information that I had with me.

Shri Nath Pai: I want a reply to my question from the External Affairs Minister or the Prime Minister. It is not enough to point it out to the Americans. Perhaps they gave *bona fide* to Pakistan. The Pakistanis, having got hold of the arms, have used it against us as we repeatedly pointed out would happen at the time of the giving of the aid. The Government should act as a whole with collective responsibility.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing, that they should act differently, but whatever they have done they have stated. What he desires has not yet been conveyed.

Shri Nath Pai: He did not say. I would like to know from the Prime Minister or the External Affairs Minister.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: On a point of order.

Shri Nath Pai: On a matter like this. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Now he will kindly resume his seat.

Shri Nath Pai: I am resuming my seat, but on a matter like this, the procedure will have to be a little

more elastic. If we call on the Prime Minister to say how anxious we are, he should get up and reply.

Mr. Speaker: It is not for me to call the Minister.

Shri Nath Pai: It is up to you. I cannot call the Prime Minister. Only you can call him.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot call him.

Shri Nath Pai: Anyway, it seems he is volunteering.

Mr. Speaker: I did not see.

Shri Nath Pai: He is stirring in his seat. I saw him.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Mukerjee.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: My point of order is this. You were pleased to allow the question which my hon. friend Shri Nath Pai had put, and it was a very pointed question which wanted to elicit information, it had nothing to do with change of policy and that sort of thing. You permitted that question. The Minister does not choose to answer the question, but merely says that he has said whatever he had to say. In the content of the presence of the External Affairs Minister and also the Prime Minister, both of them, in accordance with the parliamentary practice, ought to come to the assistance of the Defence Minister who might be in a quandary. Therefore, I feel that it is in order for you to insist that Government gives an answer either through the Minister of Defence or anybody else. I would like your ruling in this regard.

Mr. Speaker: The other Ministers are there and if they have to give out some different answer, they might have done it. The Defence Minister has said that what he has to say he has said. He has said that it has been conveyed to the Government of America that Pakistan had used it in violation of the agreement or understanding that was given to us. Mr. Nath Pai suggested that it ought further to be conveyed that this was an unfriendly act and asked if that had not been conveyed.

..... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Hanumanthaiya: What Mr. Nath Pai said is a suggestion for action..... (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: No one should speak unless he is called.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: When I say no one will speak unless called, then it includes the Prime Minister as well!

The Prime Minister.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As the Defence Minister has said, we have conveyed our feelings in this regard to the United States Government, and it is advisable or desirable that we should get some reply from them by way of their positive reaction to it, and then alone we can convey, if anything further is there to be conveyed to them; only then we would like to do that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I rise on a point of order. May I proceed with it?

Mr. Speaker: Yes. I do not think the points of order arise; when they are to be in that manner, it does not look nice in this Parliament and in this House that when there are no points of order some interruptions might be made in that manner; I am sorry for that. He may raise it if genuinely there is a point of order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I assure you, Sir, that I am always genuine about my point of order. Whether it is correct or not, I cannot decide it in my wisdom.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Banerjee remembers that I had counted his points of order and I had told him also about it. If he feels that there is a point of order, he may say I.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Prime Minister said that it was better to get the reaction before something is put before this House. In regard to this particular question, the previous question I think it was brought to the notice of the hon. Defence Minister and the External Affairs Minister that it was made amply clear by the Americans—we read that in the newspapers—that they had simply sent a protest note to Pakistan but they are not going to stop the arms aid. So, should we not expect the Prime Minister to answer that this is an unfriendly act? Should he repeat the same point that we have all read in the newspapers?

Mr. Speaker: It is for the Prime Minister to answer.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You can force the Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: I have no force.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: How can we force the Prime Minister to answer?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Communication from U.K. about Vietnam

*1250. **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any communication from the Government of United Kingdom seeking the cooperation of our Government to pave the way for peace talks among the Governments which are concerned in the Vietnam situation;

(b) if so, the nature of suggestions made by U.K. Government; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The Government of India have received a communication from the Government of the United Kingdom, inviting our views on the situation in Vietnam.

(b) No specific suggestions have been made by the U.K. Government.

(c) The House is aware of the views of the Government. We have always advocated a peaceful solution of the problem of Vietnam and it is, therefore, a matter of profound regret that hostilities are still continuing. The Government of India are in touch with some countries and will continue to work for arresting the deteriorating situation and finding a peaceful solution. The matter was also discussed with Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker, during his recent visit to India.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether our President in a recent speech has suggested the cessation of hostilities in Viet-Nam and has formulated three conditions, namely, cessation of hostilities by both parties, policing of the boundaries by an Afro-Asian force and maintenance of the present boundaries so long as the Viet-Namese people desire it? May I know whether this formula has been communicated to the U.K. Government and also other governments who are interested in bringing about a cessation of hostilities; if so, what is their reaction?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The President has not made any formal proposals. The President has given some suggestions and we are discussing these suggestions with the governments concerned.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: In case the present proposals or suggestions made by the President do not find favour with the important powers, that is, the United States of America and the United Kingdom, may I know whether this Government will

take the initiative of placing these proposals before the U.N. Organisation so that that world organisation may come to a decision and advise suitably?

Shri Dinesh Singh: It is really a suggestion for action, but that does not arise just now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that during the last two or three days, when the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of South Vietnam was in Delhi, talks were held between him on the one hand and the Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs on the other regarding peace proposals for Vietnam; if so, could the Prime Minister or the Minister of External Affairs throw further light as to what further recent developments there have been in this regard?

Shri Dinesh Singh: There are no recent developments. We had discussions with. . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not think he was present during the talks.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I was present.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: All right; carry on then.

Shri Dinesh Singh: We discussed the general situation there and explored the possibility of what could be done to find a solution.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, there were three conditions which the Prime Minister had put forward for a solution of the situation in Vietnam —stopping of bombing, withdrawal of foreign troops and a Geneva type conference. May I know whether the Government of India have changed their position in any respect with respect to the proposals now made by the President?

Shri Dinesh Singh: As I mentioned earlier, these are not proposals of the President. The President made no formal proposals. He gave out some suggestions indicating the direction in which a solution perhaps could be found. We are discussing these suggestions.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Are they in addition to the earlier known proposals made by the Prime Minister which I enumerated—stoppage of bombing, withdrawal of foreign forces and a Geneva type conference? These were the three proposals made by India. Do not we stick to those proposals even now?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Yes.

श्री किशन पटनायक : राष्ट्रपति के प्रस्ताव के ऊपर चीन की सरकार ने कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तानी सरकार अमरीका की दलाली कर रही है तो क्या इस से सबक लेकर दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया में हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने अभी तक चीन के प्रति जो मुलायम समर्थन की नीति अपनाई है उस में तबदीली करेगी ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : कोई हमारी नीति मुलायम समर्थन की नहीं हुई है ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The proposals made by the U.K. Government, by the Soviet Government, by the Indian Government and also the suggestions made by the President of India have all been rejected out of hand by China. If it is so, may I know what are the prospects which the Government of India have for a peaceful settlement here and what is the real meaning in asking the Government of USA to stop bombing and follow a peaceful method?

Shri Dinesh Singh: As the House is aware, China is not interested in a peaceful settlement of this problem. Nevertheless, we have to go on working for it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The question is as to what are the positive proposals. Everything has been rejected out of hand by China. How

do we now want that peaceful proposals should be pursued?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered that in spite of all that we have to continue working for it.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Did the President make these suggestions at the instance of the Government of India?

Shri Dinesh Singh: May I clarify the position a little? As I mentioned earlier, these are not any proposals that the President has put forward. They are not contradictory to what we have been doing. It is something which we have been working on and the President has only mentioned them.

Shri Ranga: The President has only put it more precisely and with all the authority he commands in the world. May I know whether the Government would be good enough to say either today or sometime before the end of tomorrow what type of assistance was asked for, what talks they had—the substance of the talks—with the Deputy Prime Minister of Vietnam and the kind of assistance he wanted of our Government and our country to give in their fight for remaining independent of all outside interference?

Shri Dinesh Singh: He did not ask for any specific assistance. It will be difficult for us to give a gist of the talks because it is not customary.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, Shri Brajeshwar Prasad put a very clear-cut question. The question was whether the President had made that public statement at the instance of the Government of India. This required a categorical answer. The Minister has not given any categorical answer. Sir, I seek your protection to get a categorical answer from the Minister. These answers do not help us in any way.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member who put that question does not need any protection. Let us go to the next question.

Shri Shinkre: Sir, how many times has a Member to catch your eye to be called once?

Mr. Speaker: How can I remember that number.

Shri Shinkre: I thought I had caught your eye, but you did not call me.

Mr. Speaker: Maybe.

Shri Shinkre: Was it my mistake?

Mr. Speaker: It must be mine.

'हकीकत' फ़िल्म का प्रदर्शन

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*1251. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री उटिया :
श्री गोकरन प्रसाद :
श्री यु० द० सिंह :
श्री बड़े :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि "हकीकत" फिल्म का राजस्थान तथा सारे देश में दर्शकों पर बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त फिल्म के प्रदर्शन पर रोक न लगाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) फिल्म कब बनाई गई थी; और

(घ) सरकार के पास फिल्म के विरुद्ध कितनी शिकायतें आई हैं जिस में उस पर रोक लगाने की प्रार्थना की गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क), (ख) और (घ). "हकीकत" फिल्म सितम्बर, 1964 में केन्द्रीय फिल्म सेन्सर बोर्ड द्वारा प्रमाणित की गई थी और अब तक राजस्थान, पंजाब, मध्य प्रदेश, बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र राज्यों में दिखाने के लिए दी जा चुकी है। इस आशय की हाल ही में केवल दो शिकायतें मिली हैं कि यह फिल्म जनता पर बहुत बुरा प्रभाव डाल रही है, और इस पर रोक लगा दी जाय। परन्तु सरकार इन शिकायतों से सहमत नहीं है। बल्कि उस का ख्याल है कि यह फिल्म बहुत अच्छा प्रभाव डाल रही है क्योंकि इस में दिखाया गया है कि चीनी आक्रमणकारियों का भारतीय सेना के अधिकारियों और जवानों ने कैसी बहादुरी से मुकाबला किया था। इस फिल्म पर कई राज्य सरकारों ने तो मनोरंजन कर की भी छूट दी है। अतः इस पर रोक लगाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) फिल्म बनने पर 3 सितम्बर, 1964 को सेंसर के लिए प्रस्तुत की गई थी।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : पहले तो मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदया ने स्वयं इस फिल्म को देखा है, अगर हां, तो क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि इस फिल्म की पिछली रील्ज में हमारे राजस्थान के सैनिकों को बड़ी निर्दयता के साथ मरवाया गया है, जब कि उन का कमांडर वहां से भाग कर पीछे आ गया और वहां पर सेना को शूट करने का आर्डर नहीं दिया गया। क्या यह भी सत्य है कि राजस्थान विधान सभा में भी इस तरह की मांग की गई है कि इस फिल्म पर रोक लगाई जाये, क्योंकि इस से राजस्थान और अन्य राज्यों की जनता पर बुरा असर पड़ता है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि किन किन राज्यों ने इस बारे में शिकायत भेजी है और सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : मैं ने पहले ही कहा है कि इस बारे में शिकायतें केवल दो सज्जनों से आई हैं और वे दोनों राजस्थान के रहने वाले हैं। सारे भारत में इस फ़िल्म की प्रशंसा हुई है और सब अखबारों ने भी इस की प्रशंसा की है। इस फ़िल्म की दो कापीज बनी थीं—एक तो पूरी लम्बी फ़िल्म है, जिस में बहुत से गाने इत्यादि हैं और दूसरी कापी बिना गाने-बजाने की है। जो कापी बिना गाने-बजाने की है, उस को मैं ने जरूर देखा है और उस में मुझे कोई ऐसी बात दिखाई नहीं दी, जो कि बुरी लग सके

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या ऐसी भी कोई शिकायत की गई है कि इस फ़िल्म में राजस्थान के सैनिकों को मरते हुए दिखाया गया है?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं आई है।

श्री बड़े : क्या यह सच है कि इस फ़िल्म में यह बताया गया है कि नेफ़ा में राजस्थानी फ़ौजी मारे गये और वहां पर कमांडर ने शूटिंग का आर्डर नहीं दिया, जिस के कारण राजस्थान में काफ़ी असंतोष है? क्या शासन का ध्यान इस तरफ़ गया है कि इस फ़िल्म में बताया गया है कि कमांडर की गलती से राजस्थानी फ़ौजी मारे गये?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : किसी भी युद्ध में फ़ौजी मारे ही जाते हैं।

श्री बड़े : इस फ़िल्म में दिखाया गया है कि कमांडर की गलती से मारे गये। इस में दिखाया गया है कि राजस्थान के फ़ौजी बहुत कायर हैं। इस का असर हमारी सेना पर पड़ता है।

Shri Hem Barua: I have seen this picture and may I submit....

Mr. Speaker: Have I called him?

Shri Hem Barua: No, Sir.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : राजस्थान के फ़ौजी . . .

Mr. Speaker: Have I identified him? No, not in this manner. He has had his chance.

श्री अ० सिं० सहगल : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस फ़िल्म के बारे में कितनी शिकायतें आने पर मंत्रालय इस को बन्द करने पर विचार करता ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब ने कह दिया है कि दो शिकायतें आई हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जिन लोगों ने इस फ़िल्म के बारे में शिकायत की है, उन्होंने इसकी किन किन बातों पर आपत्ति की है ? क्या मंत्री महोदया उन शिकायतों को पढ़ कर बतायेंगी ?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : वे पत्र काफ़ी लम्बे हैं । मैं बाद में उन को दिखा सकती हूं ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उन का सारांश बता दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन को मेज़ पर रख दिया जाये ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इस फ़िल्म के एक स्थान पर एक सैनिक के मुंह से यह कहलाया गया है कि अगर नेफ़ा और लद्दाख़ में हमारे सिपाहियों के पास पूरे हथियार होते, तो वे अपने जौहर और दिखा सकते थे । मैं इस बात की प्रशंसा करते हुए कि इस फ़िल्म में वास्तविकता का परिचय दिया गया है, यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदया इस बात का प्रयत्न करेंगी कि वह एक बार हमारे वर्तमान संरक्षण मंत्री से भी अनुरोध करें कि वह भी इस फ़िल्म को ज़रूर देखें ।

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: This is a suggestion.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो सजेस्टियन है ।

Shri Hem Barua: I have seen this picture. This picture is now before the National Film Awards Committee and as a member of that Committee I have seen this picture. The location of this picture is not NEFA; it is Ladakh and it depicts high morale, gallant fighting capacity as also patriotic fervour of our troops fighting there. Therefore I do not know why it is that there should be any objection coming from certain quarters. I do not know that.

Mr. Speaker: He should settle it with those gentlemen. He has nothing to ask, perhaps.

Shri Hem Barua: I have a question to ask.

Shri Nath Pai: He is coming to the rescue of the Minister. That shows how fair minded he is.

Shri Hem Barua: My question is this and, I think you will agree with me, whether Government proposes to show this film from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and from Kanyakumari to Assam, NEFA and Nagaland because it gives a lot of patriotic fervour to the people.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: This is a commercial film and it will, no doubt, go through all the commercial circuits. I am very grateful to Shri Barua for giving the correct version. I may also point out that the troops concerned are not confined to Rajasthan but they come from all over India.

श्री तन सिंह : मंत्री महोदया के पास जो दो शिकायतें आई हैं, क्या वह बता सकती हैं कि वे शिकायतें किन किन सज्जनों की तरफ़ से आई हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने कहा है कि वे टेबल पर रख दी जायें ।

Indian Repatriates from Mozambique

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*1252 { **Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** **Shri Buta Singh:**

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the executive of the Mozambique Indian Repatriates Association claiming to represent some 600 repatriate families in Gujarat has urged Government to grant compensation for their assets in Mozambique confiscated by the Portuguese Government;

(b) whether their assets valued at Rs. 5.3 crores were left behind by the repatriates when they were forced by the Portuguese to leave Mozambique at the time of our direct action for the liberation of Goa, Daman and Diu from Portuguese rule; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some repatriates have, on their own, filed claims with the Government totalling Rs. 5.3 crores. They, however, estimate that the total assets left behind by Indians in Mozambique is much more.

(c) The Government of India has requested the good offices of the Government of Mexico for investigation of the claims and Mr. Zorilla, the Mexican Minister in Lisbon has already gone to Mozambique in this connection. His report is still awaited.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Our Government, the Indian Government has seized Portuguese properties in Goa, Daman and Diu.

Shri Shinkre: There is no Portuguese property in Goa.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Whatever the properties that were there, there were ships also. Does Government propose to give any compensation from the Portuguese assets seized by our Government?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I am not aware of any Portuguese property in Goa. There was Goans' property which is Indian property.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: The condition of the repatriates who have settled down in Gujarat is very pitiable. Does Government propose to help them otherwise?

Shri Dinesh Singh: As the House is aware, I laid a statement on the Table of the House sometime back giving the details of facilities which we are giving to these persons.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that there are some repatriates from these Portuguese colonies in Delhi and Punjab and some of them are being driven out of even the small houses which they have been given, may I know whether the Government is considering, even if they cannot give compensation because of the difficulty of computing it and geting the information from Portugal, to give help on an *ad hoc* basis to rehabilitate them?

Shri Dinesh Singh: As I mentioned earlier, I have placed on the Table of the House the scheme which gives monetary assistance and also grants and loans for their rehabilitation.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know whether the Government has decided any principle under which they propose to give compensation for the assets and property lost in Mozambique and, if so, after the receipt of the report, will the Government consider giving compensation to them?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We are giving interim relief. We are hoping that the Portuguese Government will allow them to repatriate their assets.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know the estimate of the assets left behind by Indian repatriates in Mozambique and the reaction of that Government to the claim made by those repatriates?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I read out the estimate that they have themselves written to us in the body of the main reply. It is said that the real estimate of assets is much more for which we are awaiting more information from the repatriates themselves.

Shri Shinkre: Does the hon. Minister or the Government know that several of these Indian settlers in Mozambique were by law Portuguese citizens and that, after the liberation of Goa, Daman and Diu, the Portuguese Government there took this action because they were citizens of Indian origin and forced them out of Mozambique and, if so, what action would the Government contemplate to take to force the Portuguese Government to obey and respect their own law in their own country?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We are aware that some of them were Portuguese citizens and the Portuguese have thrown them out and they have come here. There is no means by which we can force the Portuguese Government to take any action. We are asking some friendly powers to intervene and see that the matter is settled.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the fact that there are a number of outstanding issues between India and Portugal such as this question of assets of repatriates or the issue of continued imprisonment, for example, of certain Goa freedom fighters and so on, may I know whether the Government has under consideration any question of restoring direct normal diplomatic relations with Portugal, now that no part of our country is occupied any longer by Portugal, so that we will be able to take up these matters directly with them instead of through the good offices of some third power?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Not at this moment. As the House is aware, enlightened public opinion all over the world is of taking sanction against Portugal and not of strengthening relations with them.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Has the Government thought of taking up this matter, the non-payment of compensation for the property left by the repartriates there, with the United Nations?

Shri Dinesh Singh: No, Sir. We have not considered taking that action.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, you will notice that this Question 1253 is based on the personal knowledge of the Prime Minister and hence it could best be answered by him rather than by anybody else.

Nuclear Umbrella

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1253. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister is in touch with the Prime Minister of U.K. regarding nuclear umbrella proposal initiated by him;

(b) the progress this idea has made and the countries with which it has been pursued by him and the Prime Minister of U.K.; and

(c) the reaction of the countries with whom this proposal has been pursued?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As has been stated earlier in answer to Starred Questions No. 75 of 22nd February and No. 228 of 2nd March, 1965, the Prime Minister did

not make any specific proposals to Mr. Harold Wilson. He, however, took the opportunity of raising the question of the dangers arising from the proliferation of nuclear weapons; and in this connection posed the general question of the responsibility of nuclear powers to mitigate the nuclear threat faced by non-nuclear powers. The Prime Minister himself has not pursued the matter, but it has been discussed, informally and in a general way with U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. as a part of the continual discussions on matters of common interest with friendly countries at the diplomatic level.

The U.K. Prime Minister, during his recent visit to the United States, spoke at a press conference about this matter, but we have no information as to whether he has formulated or discussed any proposal.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the hon. Prime Minister say whether I am correct in understanding the situation that whatever arrangements may be made, whether you call it nuclear umbrella or whether you call it as certain assurances by the nuclear powers, the thing inherent is that we shall have to depend, that is, all non-nuclear powers will have to depend, upon the words of the nuclear powers, and if so in the light of the present experience that even clear and categorical assurances given both by U.K. and U.S.A. regarding the use of armaments supplied to Pakistan against India are not being cared for and no value is being attached to them, may I know whether the Prime Minister has done some re-thinking on the matter, and if so, what it is, and what attitude non-nuclear powers like us should take now?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): As regards the use of other weapons, I think that it is a somewhat different matter. But in so far as this particular matter is concerned, it is true that there was some discussion at the diplomatic level both in the USA and in the USSR, and there has been no specific reply to the proposals that we had made.

Shri Nath Pai: What were the proposals?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There was no proposal as such. As I had said earlier....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There was nothing specific?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There was nothing specific. In a general way I did suggest that the major nuclear powers should consider about how to obviate the menace of the nuclear weapons in so far as the non-nuclear countries were concerned. So, there was this suggestion. I do not know if it is necessary for us to pursue the matter, but in so far as the question of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons is concerned, it would in some form or the other come up either before the Disarmament Committee or before the UN.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: This question regarding the proliferation and ascalation of the nuclear powers has been before the Disarmament Committee for a number of years. How does the hon. Prime Minister think that India alone by her self-denial can help this matter, when even a small and tiny country like Israel is going in for atomic weapon, and when other countries are giving the secret of manufacturing these atomic weapons to those countries? May I know how we propose to proceed in this matter? According to the best authorities, China will be equipped to use the atomic weapons which they have developed, including the hydrogen bomb within the next five years. May I know how long...

Mr. Speaker: How long is the hon. Member's question? The question should be short.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: How does the hon. Prime Minister think that this self-denial is going to stop proliferation, and how is he going to assure the country about its safety in the light of these recent developments and circumstances?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is a different question altogether. The Government of India have taken a policy decision in regard to the manufacture of atom bomb and we stick to it. In the meanwhile, our effort would be, as far as possible, to eliminate the use of nuclear weapons and also the proliferation of nuclear devices.

Shri Nath Pai: The Prime Minister says that a policy decision was taken. I think even the Prime Minister of India will concede that things and circumstances are totally changed since that policy decision was taken, which in itself had never much scope for serious thought or does not betray any kind of mental effort which had been put into it before that decision was reached. But in view of the fact that conditions and circumstances have changed completely and it is our own responsibility to defend our country—no one will come to our rescue; that has been made clear—may we know whether this so-called policy decision taken in a different context is at least being re-examined by Government or they will obstinately follow it and say that it remains?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The decision is there and it stands for the present.

Shri Nath Pai: This is obstinacy.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact of the changed situation arising out of the help which Pakistan is getting from America, what is the reaction of Government to the setting up of nuclear bases in the islands of the Indian Ocean, with which the UK Government is also proceeding? Will it not be a source of trouble to us in future?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is a different question.

Mr. Speaker: I also agree.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is also concerning nuclear umbrella.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पीछे यह कहा था कि अणुबम के सम्बन्ध में कि अभी हम अणुबम नहीं बनायेंगे, लेकिन यह हमारा कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अन्तिम निर्णय लेने के मार्ग में सरकार के कौन कौन सी विशेष बाधाएं हैं, जिससे कि सरकार इस प्रकार का अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं ले पा रही है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : मैं ने ऐसा नहीं कहा था कि हम ने अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया है । हम ने कहा था कि यह सरकार का फैसला है और यही निर्णय हम ने लिया है । हम ने यह कहा था कि दूर भविष्य में क्या होगा इस के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा अभिप्राय भी यही था कि आप ने कहा था कि हम ने अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया है, आगे के लिए कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता । सरकार के इस प्रकार अनिश्चित मन होने का क्या कारण है क्या मैं जान सकता हूं ?

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: If the success of the nuclear test ban treaty and the eradication of the menace of nuclear weapons is dependent on mutual fear and suspicion among the different countries, may I know whether the Government of India would proceed to find out something concrete which would bring about success in this field?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I could not follow. But every effort still being made towards disarmament is with a view to avoid misgivings and misunderstandings, as far as it is possible to do so. There is the Dis-

armament Committee; there is the Disarmament Commission. In the Disarmament Committee, India is also represented. We do our best to strive for success of the proposals which are put before those bodies.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : यह प्रश्न दूसरा है कि सरकार अणुबम बनाना चाहती है या नहीं बनायेगी । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यदि अणुबम बनाया जाये तो क्या उसके लिए हिन्दुस्तान के पास पर्याप्त मात्रा में औद्योगिक साधन प्राप्त हैं, यदि नहीं हैं तो भारत कब तक इस स्थिति में आ जायेगा, क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे ?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the Government, or rather the Prime Minister, been in touch with the other non-nuclear nations of Asia and Africa, and if so, what are the reactions of the governments of these countries to the proposals made in a general way by the Prime Minister to the Governments of the USA and USSR?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We have not been much in contact with the other countries.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of clarification. He says 'we have not been much in contact'. That means, there has been some contact. What is meant by 'much in contact'?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We have not received their reactions.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The nuclear test ban treaty has proved to be only a paper transaction and the Disarmament Commission proceedings are only proceedings of talk without arriving at any results. In the light of this, may I know what guarantee there is for India and for the other countries of Asia against the trigger-happy and nuclear weapon-happy country of China?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is not a matter which can be discussed and decided in a few days time. Persistent effort will have to be made, and it will take some time to come to a decision that nuclear weapons will not be used.

Song and Drama Division

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*1254. { **Shri Subodh Hansda.**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of the Song and Drama Division and the media used by it for its publicity programmes;

(b) whether the publicity programmes are held only in big cities and towns;

(c) whether the admission to these programmes is free; and

(d) if not, the reasons for charging the admission fee?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) The Song and Drama Division is responsible for carrying the message of the Five Year Plans to the masses through live entertainment media. Since the declaration of National Emergency, our publicity has been Defence oriented also. The media used for the purpose are dramas, folk plays, Burrakathas, Harikathas, Ballads, Kavi sammelans, Puppet shows, Composite programmes, Ballets, etc.

(b) No, Sir. The programmes are also arranged in small towns and villages.

(c) and (d). Admission to the programmes is free. However, in cases where large audiences are expected, an admission fee is charged to regulate entry.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In reply to parts (c) and (d) of the question, the Minister has said that where the audience is large, admission fee is charged. May I know whether this is a fact

that in Delhi complimentary tickets are issued only to the privileged class, and if so, why this discrimination?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It is only in those places, especially in big cities, where huge crowds come, that some sort of charge is there. Otherwise, in villages and small towns, these are free shows.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Since this Drama Division is meant to give publicity for the Five Year Plans, I would like to know whether the Five Year Plan achievements are given publicity and whether it has created any reaction in the mind of the people.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I can perhaps give the figures: 4,627 performances were arranged in 1964-65; by the departmental troupes 5; song and drama festival 14; ballet performances 9. Throughout, we have had very good reception.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the field publicity department which deals with this division is not able to cope with the work? May I know whether there is any proposal for expanding the publicity department?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: We are aware. We are trying to augment the resources. We have already had a report on this.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि नौटंकी और कौन कौन से खेल तथा का तमाशा करवाया जाता है। मैं श्रीमान् जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि नौटंकी में ऐसा कौनसा तमाशा दिखाया जाता है जिससे लोगों के चरित्र पर अच्छा प्रभाव पड़े। वह जनता को कौन सा उपदेश सिखाती है। उस में एक सौतेली मां अपने सौतेले पुत्र के साथ दुष्कृत्य करने की इच्छा करती है और उसके मना करने पर उसे मरवा देती है। इस में कौन सी सभ्यता रही ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I do not know what he is referring to. Many of them are Ram Lila, Krishna Lila shows. I can give a big list. I do not know what he is referring to. If he lets me know, I can enquire.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान में ड्रामा डिवीजन पर कितना खर्चा हुआ है और इससे देश के निर्माण में क्या सहायता मिली ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I do not have the break-up figures.

12.00 hrs.

Short Notice Questions

खमड़िया के आयुद्ध कारखाने में विस्फोट

प्र० सू० प्र० 16. { **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** **श्री प्र० चं० बरूआ :** **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**

क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या २६ अप्रैल, १९६५ को जबलपुर के निकट खमड़िया के आयुद्ध कारखाने में एक भयानक विस्फोट हुआ था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस में कितने व्यक्ति मरे अथवा घायल हुए;

(ग) सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों अथवा शोक संतप्त परिवारों को कितना प्रतिकर दिया जाएगा;

(घ) क्या इस कांड की कोई जांच की गयी है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस में तोड़-फोड़ की कार्यवाही का सन्देह है ?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One killed and five injured.

(c) The amount of compensation payable to the family of the deceased will be determined according to the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act. As regards the injured persons, the amount would be considered after the exact nature of disablement sustained by them is established.

(d) A Court of Inuiry has been ordered by the Director General Ordnance Factories.

It has been ascertained that this is not a case of sabotage.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वह क्या कारण थे जिन के कि फलस्वरूप यह विस्फोट हुआ, उस में कौन कौन से पदार्थ थे और इस विस्फोट के सिलसिले में कितने लोग पकड़े गये ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is true that an explosion had occurred in the filling 9th section of the ordnance factory at Khamaria at 16 hours on the 29th April. The causes of the explosion are being enquired into by the court of enquiry constituted by the Director General of Ordnance Factories. I would not like to anticipate the findings of that court of enquiry.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह कारखाना बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है और जाहिर है कि जरा सी भी लापरवाही होने से काफी हानि हो सकती है और आज जब कि देश पर संकट छाया हुआ है तब इस बारे में और भी सावधान रहने की आवश्यकता है और क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार पूरी सतर्कता बरतने जा रही है कि ऐसी घटनाएं भविष्य में न होवें ।

Shri A. M. Thomas: As has been stated by the hon. Member, the factory has got a reputation for efficient working, and vigilance is being exercised. But even then accidents occur. The question is whether it was avoidable or not. The entire thing is being enquired into.

Shri Ranga: Since the hon. Minister has said that it is not a question of sabotage and since the people who had been shot down and injured happen to be workers, not having enough or sufficient property to look after themselves during their disability, have the Government considered it advisable to pay some interim—I do not want to call it compensation—assistance in order to help their families while this enquiry goes on?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That can certainly be considered.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : श्रमिकों को ड्यूटी के समय दुर्घटनाएं होने के कारण जो उन के हाथ, पैर और उंगली आदि कट जाती हैं तो कम्पैनसेशन ऐक्ट के मुताबिक उन्हें मुआवजा दिया जाता है मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वही दरों पर दिया जायेगा या उस के अलावा कुछ और अलग से भी मुआविजा उन को दिया जायेगा ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Compensation is paid under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether this accident was a fatal accident and such accidents take place in dangerous places such as the ordnance factory at Khamaria where ammunitions are produced, and if so whether any effective step has been taken to protect the workers working in those dangerous places and facing such risks. and if so, whether this point will be considered by the Director General of Ordnance Factories?

Shri A. M. Thomas: All precautions have been taken. This building in which this explosion had taken place is itself known as a 'DANGER building' so that all precautions have to be taken.

श्री बड़े : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि सैबोटेज नहीं हुआ है । उस की इनक्वायरी भी हो गयी है । लेकिन वहां पंचमढ़ी नल्ब

काम कर रहे हैं और इस की वहां के मैनेजर ने शिकायत की हुई है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर कौन सी यूनियन वर्क कर रही है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact we have ascertained the position. We have also got the details regarding the explosion and from the details communicated we have come to the conclusion that there is no question of sabotage.

Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

4. S.N.Q. 17. **Shri P. K. Ghosh:**
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Priya Gupta:
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Y. N. Singh:
Dr. U. Misra:
Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 492 on the 19th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any final assessment has been made in respect of technical and non-technical personnel becoming surplus in the Construction Division of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi; and

(b) if so, number of such personnel in different categories and how many out of these have been offered employment in Bokaro and other steel projects?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) No final assessment has yet been made. However, the matter is under continuous review in the light of requirements of the Corporation.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: In reply to Question 492, the Minister stated that he has taken up the matter with the Ministry of Steel and Mines. But in view of the fact that lots of posts are falling vacant in the Bokaro steel project and the HEC staff are not being given preference there, I would like to know whether the Minister will take up the matter with the Prime Minister or at Cabinet level in order that the posts falling vacant in Bokaro steel plant are filled up by the HEC staff?

Shri T. N. Singh: Already efforts have been made and we have been succeeding in getting a number of these people jobs elsewhere including Bokaro. I think these efforts should be continued and nothing more seems necessary at this stage.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: In view of the fact that the Directorate of Manpower had estimated that there would be shortage of 8000 to 9000 engineers during the fourth plan period, does Government propose to have a pool of engineers with the present incumbents who are expected to be surplus in HEC?

Shri T. N. Singh: This is a much wider question.

Shri Prabhat Kar: The Minister stated that no final assessment has been taken of the number of persons to be rendered surplus. May I know the criteria laid down for the retrenchment of the technical hands?

Shri T. N. Singh: As a matter of fact, no retrenchment has been made up till now. The Estimates Committee made a recommendation in March, 1964 that there is overemployment of a large number of people in the construction wing. We have been looking into it and using our good offices. Wherever we find that these people are likely to be surplus, we have been forwarding their applications and helping them to get jobs. All that is possible is being done.

Shri Priya Gupta: In view of what the Minister has said that the Ministry will keep it in view that their original proposal of constructing 6000 quarters per annum is still there, if it is there, may I know the yardstick and the norms adopted for number of personnel required for the construction and the staff already employed will not be rendered surplus? If they are rendered surplus, will the question of imparting training in other trades and absorbing them into the pool of engineers required for the fourth plan be considered definitely?

Shri T. N. Singh: It is my intention to implement the recommendations of the Estimates Committee and PAC in such matters and we are pursuing that policy. In regard to training them for other trades, we are doing our best in this connection also.

Dr. U. Misra: In view of the fact that the engineers and technicians including those in the steel plants are dissatisfied that some are underemployed and that there is nepotism and less qualified people are overemployed, is the Government considering to set up any machinery, so that—the Minister himself said that it has wider scope—they may be absorbed into the pool of engineers? Will Government set up a machinery to put them in proper places and give them proper employment?

Shri T. N. Singh: Probably the hon. Member is asking about employment opportunities in the steel industry.

Dr. U. Misra: I gave it as an example. I am referring to the dissatisfaction of engineers in general.

Shri T. N. Singh: The general question is always under consideration and review by the government.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What is the estimated additional number of quarters that are likely to be required for the construction at HEC and what is the number of personnel which will be required for that construction?

Shri T. N. Singh: I have already stated that we are trying to implement the recommendations of the Estimates Committee and PAC which want a reduction of expenditure on quarters and townships.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I wanted to know the additional number of quarters.

Shri T. N. Singh: I cannot give it offhand.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It appears from the statement of the Minister that perhaps the department has not assessed the workload and simply because the Estimates and Public Account Committees have said that HEC is overstaffed, the services of these qualified engineers are being dispensed with. May I know whether any committee has been formed, known as the workload assessment committee and whether this committee has gone into the question before implementing the recommendation of the Estimates Committee?

Shri T. N. Singh: This relates to construction staff. Construction work always tapers off as the work gets completed. People are employed according to the requirement of the work.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indian Embassy Officials in China

*1249. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese Government have imposed a number of restrictions on the movements of Indian Embassy Officials in Peking;

(b) if so, the precise nature of the restrictions; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) It is a fact that the Chinese Government have

impose a number of restrictions on the movement of all diplomats accredited to the Chinese Government. These restrictions also apply to Indian Embassy officials posted at Peking.

(b) Diplomats in Peking are allowed freedom of travel only within a radius of 20 Km from the centre of Peking. Freedom of travel is also permitted to a few places of historical and cultural value near Peking outside the 20 Km radius. Foreign diplomats can also visit a few cities in China like Tienstin, Shanghai, Hangchow, Suchow, Wuhan, Canton and Nanking, after giving prior intimation to the Chinese Foreign Office. The prior permission of the Chinese Government has to be obtained, however, to visit all the places which do not fall within the above two categories.

(c) In conformity with the democratic system obtaining in India, the Government have not placed any special restrictions on the movement of diplomats as is being done in China. However, the question of reciprocal treatment in this matter is a right which Government reserves to itself.

Central Advisory Committee on Raw Films

*1255. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey**: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Advisory Committee on Raw Films has recommended to Government to build buffer stocks of raw films and release licences and stocks in time to avoid shortages to the producers; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government generally agree with the recommendation. The following steps have been taken in pursuance of this recommendation:

(i) *Ad hoc* licences worth Rs. 3 lakhs were issued to Messrs. Kodaks for the import of negative and sound raw films for maintenance of reserve stocks during the licensing periods April-September, 1964 and October, 1964—March, 1965. In the current licensing period, arrangements will be made for grant of a further *ad hoc* licence for the import of sound and negative raw films worth Rs. 2 lakhs to Messrs. Kodaks.

(ii) An advance licence for the import of Negative and Sound raw films worth Rs. 5 lakhs is being granted to Messrs. Kodaks each half year in August|February to enable them to maintain the flow of supplies without interruption.

भारतीय वायु सेना विमान दुर्घटना

*1256. श्री तुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री वारियर :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीड़ा :
श्री लहरी सिंह :
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री शिंकरे :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री नाथपाई :
श्री वासुदेवन नायर :
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी :
श्री राम हरख यादव :

क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 22 अप्रैल, 1965 को रन्धावा मसदन (पंजाब) गांव के निकट भारतीय वायु सेना का एक विमान दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने दुर्घटना की कोई जांच की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). वायुसेना नियमों के अन्तर्गत दुर्घटना की छानबीन करने के लिए एक कोर्ट आफ एन्क्वायरी का आदेश दे दिया गया है । कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर भी दुर्घटना का पूरा ब्यौरा मिल सकेगा ।

Airlifting of Immigrants from Ceylon

*1257. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state whether Government of Ceylon are planning to airlift immigrants from Ceylon to India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): Though no formal request for our concurrence has been made, the Government of Ceylon are said to be considering airlift of illicit immigrants from Ceylon to Tiruchi.

Lock-out in Hutti Gold Mines

*1258. **Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:**
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Omkar Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri A. P. Singh:
Shri Y. D. Singh:
Shri Lahri Singh:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement was arrived at the tripartite meeting on the 26th January, 1965 regarding Hutti Gold Mines between the management and its employees before the Regional Labour Officer, Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the reason for the Hutti Gold Mines being still closed and locked;

(c) the number of employees of Hutti Gold Mines who were given discharge notice from service; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take to open the Hutti Gold Mines for usual work?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes.

(b) As the agreement was signed under duress it was repudiated by the management. Apprehending trouble inside the mine, the management declared lockout which still continues.

(c) About 316.

(d) The question of referring the points in dispute to adjudication and lifting the lockout is under examination in consultation with the State Government.

Flag Incident in Bandung Conference

*1259 **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Bagri:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Alvares:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Bade:
Shri Daji:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Baswant:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the flag parade in the Bung Karno

Stadium on the occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the Bandung Conference held on the 19th April, 1965 in Jakarta, Indian National Flag did not find a place;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Indonesian Government have given any explanation in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) We are informed by the Indonesian Government that Indian flag was flown on this occasions.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Peace Talks in Nagaland

***1260. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the Nagaland Peace talks;

(b) whether any date has been fixed for the resumption of Nagaland Peace talks;

(c) whether it is a fact that the General of the Naga Rebel Underground Army has complained that Indian Army has reinforced its security posts there; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) The progress of the Peace Talks upto April, were stated in an answer to Starred Question No. 914 on 19th April, 1965. Efforts of the Peace Mission to get a categorical acceptance by the Underground leaders of their proposal of the 20th December as the basis for further negotiations continue.

A meeting of the Indian Delegation and the Underground Delegation was held in Khensa on 4th and 5th May, 1965, where this question was further discussed.

Since the Peace Mission were of the view that more time should be given to the Underground leaders to consult among themselves, the period of suspension of operations has been extended upto 15th July, 1965.

(b) No date has been fixed for the next round of talks. This will probably depend on the reply that the Peace Mission expects from the Underground leaders.

(c) and (d). The Underground delegation has more than once alleged that the Indian Security Forces have reinforced their posts in Nagaland and some such allegation is reported to have been made by one of the so-called Generals of the Underground Army also. This allegation is untrue. We have not reinforced our posts in Nagaland after the operations were suspended on 6th September, 1964.

Television

***1261. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether two rival teams from the U.K. recently visited Delhi to explore the possibilities of collaborating in setting up a Television system in India on a big scale;

(b) if so, who were the rival contenders pioneering for the big T.V. System in India; and

(c) the result of their discussions with Government during their visit?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A gentleman from London reported to be connected with M|s Rediffusion and Pye Ltd., London, and the representatives of M|s Thomson Television (Int.) Ltd., London, visited India to explore the possibility of setting up a Television network.

(c) The entire question of the introduction of television, including matters arising from exploratory proposals such as these, is under consideration of the Government.

Accident in Kendwadih Colliery

*1262. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that six miners of Kendwadih Colliery, Dhanbad, were drowned on the 22nd April, 1965 when water from an adjoining pit rushed into the mine where they were working.

(b) whether all the bodies have been recovered;

(c) whether enquiry has been held accounting for this disaster;

(d) if so, the result thereof; and

(e) the *ex-gratia* payment made to the bereaved families?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Enquiry is in progress.

(d) Results are awaited.

(e) *Ex-gratia* payment of Rupees Two hundred to each of the bereaved families has been made by the management; arrangements for payment of Rupees One hundred each from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Organisation are being made; Colliery Mazdoor Sangh has paid Rupees One hundred each to the bereaved families of three deceased workers who were members of the Sangh.

Violation of Cease-Fire Line by Pakistan

*1263. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the second and third week of April, 1965 Pakistanis made 90 raids on the border between Chhamb and Poonch sector in violation of the cease-fire line and used automatic weapons, bombs and rockets and fired 97,000 rounds; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir. During this period, Pakistani troops/armed civilians committed 6 raids between Chhamb and Punch Sectors in which they used MMGs, mortars and rockets. The total number of rounds fired by them is not known.

(b) Fire was returned by our security forces and the raids were foiled. Cease fire violation complaints were lodged with the UN Military Observers.

Pakistan's Letter to Security Council

*1264. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan's Resident representative at the UN, in two different letters to the President of the Security Council has repeated Pakistani allegations regarding the Sind-Kutch border and Kashmir;

(b) if so, whether Government have received authenticated copies thereof; and

(c) the precise contents of these letters and Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) As regards Kashmir, a copy of Pakistan's letter of 20th April, 1965 is placed on the Table of the House. Pakistan has not denied any material fact mentioned in the Government of India's letter dated 5th March, 1965 to the Security Council, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House on 19th April, 1965.

As regards Kutch-Sind border, copies of Pakistan Government's letters to the Security Council together with our letters are also laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4395/65]. Pakistan's letter of 19th April, 1965 is full of baseless allegations and distortion of facts. In our replies we have furnished the correct facts and irrefutable evidence.

Air Space Violation by Pakistan

*1265. { **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** / **Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Pakistani Jet aircraft on a reconnaissance flight was witnessed for some hours on the international border near Jammu and Chhamb areas on the 26th April, 1965; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) A Pakistani jet aircraft was observed flying along the obrder near Jammu on the 26th April, 1965 within Pakistani territory

(b) Since the aircraft did not intrude into Indian air space, no action was called for.

Applications from Pakistanis for Transit Facilities

*1266. **Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether applications from an unusually large number of Pakistani nationals claiming to be fruit sellers for transit facilities through India to West Pakistan have been received by the Indian Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca;

(b) whether the applicants are reported to have informed the Commissioner that they had come to Dacca from West Pakistan by air to sell fruits and they wanted to go back now by land route;

(c) if so, whether more than 1,000 such applications have been received by the Commissioner; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, in March, 1965, after the Deputy High Commission of India, Dacca, had granted transit visas from East Pakistan to West Pakistan through India, to five Pakistani nationals, about fifty more applications for similar visas were received by them. On interrogation, the applicants revealed that they had come by sea from West Pakistan to Dacca to sell spices, "surma", etc., in East Pakistan and wanted to go back to West Pakistan by the land route. When the Deputy High Commission informed them that it would take some time to consider their cases, they withdrew their passports stating they were in a hurry to return to West Pakistan.

(d) Does not arise.

Use of U.S. Arms in Kutch

*1267. { **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** / **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that U.S. Government have lodged a strong protest with the Pakistan authorities against the use of American Military Assistance Equipment in the current fighting in the Kutch;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that U.S. Government had assured India that American Military Equipment given to Pakistan would not be used against India; and

(c) its reaction on the Governments concerned?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) We understand that the U.S. Government have taken up the matter of Pakistan's use of American equipment against India, with the Government of Pakistan.

(b) In the past, the United States Government had given us such assurances.

(c) Pakistan's reaction to the present approach by the U.S. is not known.

Assurance from Chief of underground Nagas

*1268. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received an authenticated copy of the reported assurances from the Chief of the Naga Underground army to the Rev. Michael Scott, a member of the Nagaland Peace Mission with regard to import of arms;

(b) if so, the precise nature of the assurances given;

(c) whether any reply to the Peace Mission's proposals which have been accepted by Government as the basis of further peace negotiations, has since been received; and

(d) if not, when it is expected?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). Rev. Michael Scott as a Member of the Peace Mission has informed the leader of our Delegation on the lines of a press statement issued by him on 22-4-1965 that he has been assured by the so-called Chief of the Naga Underground army that no arms have been imported into Nagaland after 6-9-1964 and the Underground Nagas will not import any arms as long as operations remain suspended in Nagaland.

(c) No definite reply has been received from the Underground leaders regarding the Peace Mission's Proposals forming the basis of further negotiations.

(d) We do not know when the reply will be forthcoming.

Housing Shortage at Kuttanad

3336. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is acute housing shortage for agricultural labour in Kuttanad Kerala; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet the housing shortage?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes.

(b) Proposals for the extension of village housing project Scheme are under consideration.

Export of Ilmenite

3337. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question

No. 731 on the 5th April, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the service conditions of the employees engaged in the production of ilmenite have been affected as a result of the decline in its production and export; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ameliorate their conditions?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Drinking Water Supply in NEFA

3338. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no arrangements for the supply of pure and suitable drinking water to the military personnel in NEFA; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

महाराष्ट्र में बेरोजगार व्यक्ति

3339. **श्री वें० शि० पाटिल** : क्या **श्रम और रोजगार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 मार्च, 1964 को महाराष्ट्र के विभिन्न काम दिलाऊ दफ्तरों में कितने बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के नाम दर्ज थे ;

(ख) उन में मैट्रिक पास तथा स्नातकों की संख्या कितनी थी;

(ग) उन में दस्तकारों, डाक्टरों तथा इंजीनियरों की संख्या कितनी थी; और

(घ) उन में शिक्षित स्त्रियों की संख्या कितनी थी ?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री दा० संजीवैया) : शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की संख्या और रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टरों में दर्ज उम्मीदवारों की व्यावसायिक विश्लेषण सम्बन्धी जानकारी आधे साल के लिए जून और दिसम्बर माह के बारे में इकट्ठी की जाती है। इसलिए 31 दिसम्बर, 1964 को उपलब्ध जानकारी नीचे दी गई है :

(क)	2,55,27
(ख) मैट्रिक और हायर सेकेन्डरी पास (जिन में इण्टरमीडिएट्स भी शामिल हैं)	64,380
ग्रेजुएट्स (जिन में पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट्स भी शामिल हैं)	5,962
(ग) शिल्पी (दस्तकार और उत्पादन कार्य में लगे लोग)	13,908
चिकित्सा कार्य में ग्रेजुएट्स	23
इंजीनियरिंग के ग्रेजुएट्स	278
(घ) शिक्षित महिलायें (मैट्रिक और इस से अधिक शिक्षा प्राप्त)	10,920

महाराष्ट्र में पंचायत समिति कार्यालय

3340. **श्री दे० शि० पाटिल** : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि महाराष्ट्र में ऐसे कितने पंचायत समिति कार्यालय हैं जहां अब तक तार कार्यालय तथा टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ।

संचार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती): अभी तक 59 पंचायत समिति कार्यालयों में तार और 61 कार्यालयों में टेलीफोन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ।

पंचायत समिति कार्यालयों में टेलीफोन

3341. **श्री दे० शि० पाटिल** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी योजना अवधि में अब तक महाराष्ट्र के कितने पंचायत समिति कार्यालयों में टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(ख) अगले तीन वर्षों म इस व्यवस्था का कितना विस्तार करने का विचार है और इस प्रयोजना के लिये कितनी रकम निर्धारित की गई है ?

संचार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) 90.

(ख) तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना की शेष अवधि के दौरान पंचायत समिति के सत्रह कार्यालयों में टेलीफोन दे दिये जाने की संभावना है और उन पर 2,20,000 रुपये का खर्च होगा ।

Helments for Colliery Workers

3342. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Messrs Singareni Collieries Ltd. are not supplying helmets to some workers for the last six months on the plea of short supply; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Issue of helmets to the workers by M/s. Singareni Collieries has not been discontinued. Five thousand helmets have been supplied during the last eight months and ten thousand helmets are expected to be supplied within the next three months.

(b) Does not arise.

Singareni Collieries

3343. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases referred to the Implementation and Evaluation Division of his Ministry by the Singareni Collieries Workers' Union till 1st April, 1965;

(b) the number out of them pending with the Division for more than a year; and

(c) when they are likely to be disposed of?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Twelve.

(b) One.

(c) The matter relating to the abolition of contract system in the transportation of coal is being put up to the Board of Directors for a final decision.

Present for Pope Paul VI

3344. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to present to His Highness the Pope Paul VI, a pair of lion cubs from the Gir forests as a souvenir of his recent visit to India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

India's Participation in International Conventions

3345. { Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi: / Shri Balmiki:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the following International conventions, Convention on the territorial

sea and the contiguous zone (Adopted by the U.N. Conference in the Law of the sea on the 29th April, 1958), Convention on the High seas (Adopted by the U.N. Conference on the Law of the sea on the 29th April, 1958), convention on fishing and conservation of the living resources of the High seas (Adopted by the U.N. Conference on the Law of the sea on the 28th April, 1958), Convention on the continental shelf (Adopted by the U.N. Conference on the Law of the sea, on the 29th April, 1958);

(b) whether any or all of the above conventions have been ratified by India;

(c) if so, the dates of ratification; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) India participated in the first U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea (Geneva, 24 February—28 April 1958) at which the four conventions on the Law of the Sea were drawn up. India also participated in the second conference on the Law of the Sea (Geneva, 16 March—26th April, 1960) at which certain issues left unresolved by the first conference were considered. India has only signed the Final Acts of the two conferences. None of these conventions have so far been signed or acceded to by India.

(b) In view of the answer to question (a) above, this does not arise.

(c) This does not arise.

(d) The question of accession to the Law of the Sea Conventions is under consideration by Government.

Inter-Varsity Centres for Nuclear Research

3346. Shri Ram Harak Yadav: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up two inter-varsity Centres for nuclear research in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the location of the centres?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes.

(b) It is proposed to set up two Inter-University Centres, one in the southern region and the other in the northern region of the country for nuclear research or advanced research in various scientific disciplines making use of the tools provided by the development of atomic energy. These centres will provide such facilities as a reactor or an accelerator or a sub-critical assembly, etc., which the universities in India cannot afford to provide individually. The Centre in the northern region will cover the universities in the northern and eastern States from Jammu and Kashmir to Assam and Orissa and another centre somewhere in the South for the universities in Andhra, Kerala, Madras and Mysore States. The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay and the Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay will meet the needs of the universities in Gujerat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan States. The views of the various universities in the two regions in regard to the location of these centres have been ascertained and a final decision in the matter will be taken shortly.

Passport Racket

3347. Shri R. G. Dubey: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a gang which duped Punjab villagers of more than sixty thousand rupees by selling forged passports has been traced by Delhi Police; and

(b) if so, whether any arrests have been made in this connection?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 10 persons reported to be engaged in the illegal sale of forged passports have been arrested. It is believed that a large sum of money is involved.

चीन के राष्ट्रपति का सिक्किम के महाराजा को सन्देश

3348. श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री बागड़ी :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीन जनवादी गणतंत्र के राष्ट्रपति ने सिक्किम के महाराजा को सीधे सन्देश भेजा था जब कि परम्परा यह है कि ऐसे सन्देश भारत की मार्फत भेजे जाते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने अपनी प्रतिक्रिया उस नोट में व्यक्त की थी जो उसने 9 अप्रैल 1965 को चीन सरकार को भेजा था । यह नोट 26-4-1965 को सदन में रख दिया गया था ।

डाक तथा तार निदेशालय में हिन्दी

3349. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
डा० गोविन्द दास :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाक तथा तार महानिदेशालय के कर्मचारियों को फाइलों पर हिन्दी में टिप्पणियां लिखने तथा हिन्दी में पत्र-व्यवहार करने से रोका जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं जब कि संघ के सभी कार्यों के लिये हिन्दी राजभाषा घोषित हो चुकी है; और

(ग) क्या यह रोक दूर करने के लिये कोई स्पष्ट आदेश जारी किये जा रहे हैं अथवा जारी करने के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जा रहा है ?

संचार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

डाक तथा तार विभाग में हिन्दी

3350. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री बड़े :
डा० गोविन्द दास :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाक तथा तार विभाग के अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में काम करने से रोका गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकारी काम काज में हिन्दी के प्रयोग पर रोक लगाने के सम्बन्ध में डाक तथा तार महानिदेशक तथा उनके अधीनस्थ अधिकारियों द्वारा गत चार महीनों में कितने आदेश जारी किये गये हैं ?

संचार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

India's Participation in Bandung Conference

3351. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Murli Manohar:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state the names of the officials who had been sent to represent India at the 10th Anniversary Celebrations of the Bandung Conference in Indonesia?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): The Indian delegation to the 10th Anniversary Celebrations of the Bandung Conference consisted of:

1. Shri C. Subramaniam, Minister for Food and Agriculture (Leader of the delegation).

1. Shri C. Subramaniam, Minister sador at Djakarta.

3. Shri I. J. Bahadur Singh, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.

Iron Casting Plant for Defence Requirements

3352. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has recently been signed between India and Czechoslovakia to establish a plant to manufacture iron castings for defence requirements at Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement; and

(c) the details of the project?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) An agreement between the Governments of Czechoslovakia and India has recently been signed for the preparation of a detailed Project Report in connection with the establishment at Jabalpur of a plant to manufacture Iron Castings for Defence purposes.

(b) The terms of the agreement mainly are:

(i) the proposed plant should have a capacity of 15,000 metric tons per annum of the castings;

(ii) the detailed Project Report should be submitted within 11 months of the supply of the requisite data and documents to the Czech technical experts; and

(iii) the amount payable for the preparation of the detailed Project Report is Rs. 8 lakhs.

(c) The details of the project will be finalised after the detailed Project Report has been received and examined.

Indian Envoy in the Hague

3353. **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our envoy in The Hague refused to associate and to participate in the joint dinner sponsored by Indonesia, Ceylon, Pakistan and Burma to celebrate the anniversary of Bandung Conference; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). No Bandung Commomeration Dinner took place in The Hague. However, a function was arranged by the Indo-

nesian Students' Association, which was attended by Ambassadors of some Afro-Asian countries including the Ambassador of India.

दक्षिण रोडेशिया

3354. श्री बृजवासी लाल :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ब्रिटेन की सरकार से कहा है कि वह दक्षिण रोडेशिया में श्रायन स्मिथ सरकार द्वारा एक पक्षीय स्वतंत्रता की घोषणा करने के विरुद्ध बल प्रयोग न करे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर ब्रिटेन सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

कलकत्ता गोदी श्रमिक-बोर्ड

3355. श्री तुलशीदास जाधव :
श्री मा० ला० जाधव :
श्री जेधे :
श्री दे० शि० पाटिल :

क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उच्चतम न्यायालय ने कलकत्ता डाक लेबर बोर्ड तथा जफ़र इमाम और अन्य व्यक्तियों के बीच विवाद के बारे में 22 मार्च 1965 को जो निर्णय दिया था उसे कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री हा० संजीवैया) : संबंधित कामगर 28-4-1965 से बहाल कर दिये गये हैं ।

राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष

3356. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष का खाता अब भी खुला हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितने आभूषण (सोने और चांदी के) तथा कितनी नकदी प्राप्त हो चुकी है; और

(ग) इस में से कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) 30 अप्रैल, 1965 तक प्राप्त होने वाले अंशदान में नकदी, सोना और चांदी इस प्रकार थी :—

नकदी	.	59.37 करोड़ रुपये
सोना		24,13,961 ग्राम
चांदी	.	14,15,306 ग्राम

(ग) अभी तक कुल मिला कर करीब 33 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने की अनुमति दी गई है ।

Report of U.N. Population Commission

3357. **Shri Shree Narayan Das**: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the proceedings of the meeting of the U.N. Population Commission, recently held in New York is available with the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the nature of India's participation in that deliberation?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) India's participation was as an elected member of the Commission.

British Aid Towards Licence Fee

3358. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the extent to which the British Government have acceded to our request for aid towards the licence fee normally charged by them in respect of manufacture and technical assistance?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): The British Government have agreed to meet from the Military Aid Funds the technical assistance fee for the Filling Factory, Chanda. They have also agreed to waive or meet from the Military Aid Funds some of the design fees payable in connection with the construction of Frigates at Mazagon Dock Bombay.

Detention of Mohan Laxman Ranade

3359. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Goan freedom fighter, Mohan Laxman Ranade, is still incarcerated in a Portuguese prison; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to secure his release?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has been taking necessary action for his welfare and release.

Indians from Burma

3360. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fresh batch of 1286 Indian nationals left Burma for Madras on the 18th April, 1965; and

(b) if so, the arrangements made to rehabilitate them?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) A batch of 1330 persons of Indian origin sailed from Rangoon for Madras on 18th April, 1965. This batch consisted of 802 adults and 528 children.

(b) In reply to Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 713 answered on 30th March, 1965, a statement detailing the main facilities being provided to repatriates from Burma was placed on the Table of the Rajya Sabha.

फुलवरिया, उत्तर प्रदेश में चांदमारी क्षेत्र

3361. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फुलवरिया (कैंट रेलवे स्टेशन वाराणसी उत्तर प्रदेश) में चांदमारी के क्षेत्र का विस्तार किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके लिये कितनी जमीन ली गयी है; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस क्षेत्र में भवानीपुर, पिसौर, दीनदयालपुर, कादीपुर और भरलाई गांव आते हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्रीयशवन्तराव चव्हाण): (क) फुलवरिया में राइफल शूटिंग रेंज के क्षेत्र को विस्तृत करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) तथा (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

P. and T. Circle, Vidarbha

3362. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand has been made by the National Federation of

Posts and Telegraphs Employees' that a separate Vidarbha Circle of Posts and Telegraphs should be formed; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No representations have been received from the National Federation of Posts and Telegraphs Employees. But one of the Branch Unions affiliated to it and some members of the locol public have submitted such a representation.

(b) Government does not consider it advisable to have more than one P&T Circle in the State.

Directorate for Listener Research

3363. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a directorate for listener research under the Director General, All India Radio; and

(b) if so, its exact functions?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir, Steps are actively under consideration to reorganise the Audience Research set-up of A.I.R. to make it more broadbased and effective.

(b) The main functions of the reorganised set-up will be:

(i) Collecting data relating to radio listeners, including potential listeners;

(ii) Assessing the quantum of listening to the various programmes and the impact of the broadcasts;

(iii) Analysis and interpretation of voluntary reactions to broadcast programme;

(iv) Conducting *ad hoc* studies for the formulation of broadcasting policies; and

(v) Acting as a clearing house for all statistical information relating to broadcasting and related problems.

Admission in Sainik School, Bhubneswar

3364. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka; Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the quota that was reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates for admission to the Sainik School at Bhuneswar last year; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates admitted in 1963-64 and 1964-65 in the said Sainik School?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) No quota is reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys in admissions to Sainik Schools. The concession given to them is that if any boy secures qualifying marks in the Entrance Examination, he is admitted in the Sainink School irrespective of his rank in the merit list.

(b) Number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys admitted in the Sainik School, Bhubneswar from 1962 onwards is:

1962	1 from (Punjab
1963	Nil.
1964	6 (NEFA and Nagaland)
1965 ..	38 (3 from Orissa, 34 from Nagaland and 1 from NEFA).

Central Grant to Sainik School Bhubneswar

3365. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** / **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and extent of Central Assistance given to the Sainik School at Bhubneswar, during 1964-65; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given to that School during 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) and (b). The Central Government provides 3 service Officers in the ranks of Lt. Col./Major/Captain or their equivalents from Navy and Air Force to hold the appointments of Principal/Headmaster/Registrar in each Sainik School and bears the cost towards their emoluments which comes to about Rs. 50,000 a year per school. In addition, the Central Government bears its share of expenditure on N.C.C. in the Sainik Schools. The Central Government has also instituted scholarships for the children of Defence Services personnel. The expenditure on this item alone is estimated to be Rs. 4 lakhs for the year 1965, for all Sainik Schools in India. No other financial assistance is given to any Sainik School by the Union Govt.

Quarters for Staff at Sambalpur

3366. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** / **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state.

(a) whether adequate staff quarters have been constructed for the employees of the A.I.R. Stations at Cuttack and Sambalpur in Orissa; and

(b) if not, the steps taken to provide accommodation for them?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Proposals for the construction of staff quarters at various centres of All India Radio are under consideration. The centres at which these quarters are to be constructed will be considered on an all-India basis, depending upon the acuteness of the accommodation problem. The number of quarters to be constructed will depend on the funds available for this purpose.

Post Offices in Orissa

3367. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka** / **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices in Orissa State run in rented houses at present;

(b) the total amount of rent paid by Government for various Post Offices during 1964-65; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide departmental buildings for the said Post Offices in Orissa?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) 280.

(b) Rs. 1,57,900.80 Paise.

(c) The steps taken to provide Departmental buildings are as under:

(i) Departmental buildings for six post offices are under construction and likely to be completed during 1965-66.

(ii) For 17 post offices work of construction of departmental buildings will be taken up during 1965-66.

(iii) Land for construction of five post office buildings is under acquisition.

(iv) Action has been initiated to acquire land for construction of 31 post office buildings.

Telephone Revenue in Punjab

3368. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of telephone revenue outstanding in Punjab at present; and

(b) the steps taken so far to recover the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) As on 1-2-1965, a sum of Rs. 8.12 lakhs was outstanding for bills issued upto 31-7-1964.

(b) Steps, such as, personal contact with the defaulting subscribers, recourse to legal action, where necessary, are taken with a view to secure settlement. Action has also been taken to enforce the system of disconnection of telephones in respect of both private and Government defaulting subscribers.

Educated Unemployed in Punjab

3369. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sponsored any scheme to tackle the problem of the educated unemployed in Punjab State during the Third Plan period; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The various development schemes in operation in Punjab under the Five Year Plans are designed to improve the employment prospects of educated as well as other employment seekers. In addition, special instructions are also being given in Business Management under the Training-cum-Orientation Course for the Educated unemployed in Punjab in the Industrial Training Institutes at Yamunagar and Patiala.

Post Offices in Punjab

3370. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert a few Sub-Post Offices into Head Post Offices and Branch Post Offices into Sub-Post Offices in Punjab during 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communication (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes sir.

(b) (i) The upgrading of the following Sub-Post Offices to the status of Head Post Offices is under examination.

1. Ambala City
2. Kulu
3. Moga
4. Golden Temple Amritsar
5. Nangal Dam
6. Kurukshetra
7. Rewari
8. Sirsa
9. Pathankot
10. Jagraon
11. Sonepat
12. Solan,

(ii) The conversion of the following Branch Post-Offices to Sub-Post Offices is being examined.

1. Jansa
2. Ballah
3. Chika
4. Patti Kalyana
5. Partap Pura Karnal
6. Naval Kothi
7. Kathu Nawal
8. Kothi Than Singh
9. Sasara
10. Langroya
11. Beaspind
12. Adda Kathar
13. Susari
14. Mubarakpur
15. Bhadsali
16. Manoke
17. Ghall Khurd
18. Bamla
19. Bhagta Bhaika

20. Golewala
21. Baja Khana
22. Jhunir
23. Sardulgarh
24. Pir Saluhi
25. Kakkar
26. Pahra
27. Rail
28. Jalori
29. Jaga
30. Sangat
31. Mahal Kalan
32. Amar Garh

The implementation of the other proposals will depend on the prescribed standards being satisfied and the availability of suitable acccommodation.

Postal Forms

2371. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that postal forms are not available in some of the post offices in rural areas in different States;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether this is not affecting the revenue of the Postal Department?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagvati): (a) No, Sir. There has not been any shortage in the recent past.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Sir.

दिल्ली में युद्ध स्मारक

3372. **श्री युद्धवीर सिंह** : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने चीनी आक्रमण के समय शहीद हुए सैनिकों की स्मृति में देहली में एक स्मारक बनाने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर अनुमानतः कितना व्यय होगा ; और

(ग) इसके लिए कौन स्थान चुना गया है ।

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

दैनिक समाचार-पत्रों के मूल्य

3373. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दैनिक समाचार-पत्रों के मूल्य बढ़ाये जायेंगे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि एक ऐसा नियम बनाया गया है जिसके अधीन समाचार-पत्रों को प्रथम पृष्ठ के लिये महंगा कागज लगाना पड़ेगा ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी): (क) सरकार के पास इसकी कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Death of an I.A.F. Officer in U.K.

3374. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2603 on the 26th April, 1965 regarding the death of an I.A.F. Officer in U.K. and state:

(a) whether any compensation or pension has been paid to the family of the deceased officer; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof and the total amount paid to them so far?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). 75 per cent of the family gratuity (that is, a sum of Rs. 2,002.50) has been paid to the widow of the deceased officer. On receipt of pension application forms duly completed by her, the Controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions) has authorised provisional award of Special Family Pension at the rate of Rs. 160 p.m. to her and children's allowance at the rate of Rs. 360 per annum to each of her two daughters.

Indian Telephone Industries Bangaloro

3375. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore has invented a new telephone receiver;

(b) whether it has completed its laboratory trial; and

(c) if so, when this will go into production?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Laboratory trials have been completed and field trials are in progress.

(c) If field trials prove successful, the receiver will go into production in 1967-68.

Transmitting Centres in West Bengal

3376. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up new transmitting centres in West Bengal;

(b) if so, which are the places chosen for this purpose; and

(c) when the Centres are expected to be set up?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) to (c). Proposals for the development of broadcasting including those in West Bengal in the Fourth Five Year Plan are yet to be finalised.

Economies of Film Industry

3377. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in the enquiry into the economics of the film industry;

(b) if not, the reasons for the slow progress;

(c) whether the film industry has boycotted the enquiry for business interest; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to go their own way and when a final conclusion is likely to be arrived at?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) to (d). No enquiry as such into the economics of the film industry has been undertaken by Government. However, the Research and Reference Division of the Ministry had tried to obtain the latest details of the industry, its capital, the various points of installations in studios, the financing and distribution, and export and import, from persons engaged in different sectors of the film industry. The replies to the questionnaire issued by the Division in this connection were entirely volun-

tary. As the response was extremely poor and inadequate, it was decided to abandon the project. There is at the moment no proposal to revive the project.

डाक तथा तार कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी पढ़ाना

3378. **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या **संचार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मद्रास, केरल, मैसूर तथा आंध्र प्रदेश राज्यों में डाक कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी सिखाने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ख) इन राज्यों में ऐसे मुख्य डाक घरों की संख्या क्या है जहां हिन्दी जानने वाला एक भी कर्मचारी नहीं है ; और

(ग) इन राज्यों में हिन्दी में लिखे पते वाले कितने पत्र गत तीन महीनों में इस आधार पर वापिस किये गये हैं कि उन पर अंग्रेजी में पता नहीं लिखा गया था ?

संचार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) इन राज्यों के विभिन्न केन्द्रों में गृह मन्त्रालय की हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण कक्षाएं चल रही है, जहां डाक-तार कर्मचारी केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्य कर्मचारियों के साथ हिन्दी पढ़ रहे हैं । इन राज्यों में कुछ स्थानों पर डाक-तार रात्रि-पाठशालाएं भी चल रही है । विभागीय प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में भी हिन्दी कक्षाएं चलाई जा रही हैं, जहां कि विभाग में भर्ती हुए नये कर्मचारियों को उनके व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण के साथ साथ हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण भी दिया जाता है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Ex-Director of Ordnance Services

3379. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Ex-Director of Ordnance Services Army Headquarters has taken up an appointment with Messrs. Martin Burn and Co., after retirement in 1964;

(b) if so, whether he took up this appointment before two years had elapsed;

(c) whether this firm got huge order from the Defence Ministry in 1964?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Government have no such information.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Prime Minister's visit to Yugoslavia

3380. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Prime Minister has accepted the invitation of the Government of Yugoslavia to visit Yugoslavia; and

(b) if so, the dates of his visit?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. The Prime Minister has accepted the invitation of the Yugoslav Government.

(b) The dates of Prime Minister's visit to Yugoslavia have not been decided so far, and are under discussion through diplomatic channels.

सैनिकों के परिवारों को प्राथमिकता देना

3381. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमाओं पर लड़ने वाले सैनिकों की पत्नियों एवं उनके बच्चों को सरकारी नौकरियों में भर्ती के मामले में, यदि

वे सेवा की शर्तें पूरी करते है, प्राथमिकता देने के एक प्रस्ताव पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :(क) सरकार के सामने ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Hindi Film 'Woh Kaun Thi'

3382. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have selected the Hindi film "Woh Kaun Thi" produced by Prithvi Pictures, Bombay for entering in the First International Exhibition of New Cinema to be held at Pesaro, Italy;

(b) if so, the basis and grounds for the selection of the film; and

(c) whether Government will bear the expenses of its transit period?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The film "Woh Kaun Thi" was selected on the recommendation of the Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation, Bombay.

(c) No, Sir. All expenses on participation in our International Film Festival are borne by the Producers.

स्वर्गीय पं० नेहरू की मृत्यु के समाचार का प्रसारण

3383. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि स्वर्गीय जवाहरलाल नेहरू की मृत्यु के सम्बन्ध में प्रथम बार जो समाचार आकाशवाणी से 27 मई, 1964 को 2 बज कर 24 मिनट पर प्रसारित किया गया था, उसकी भाषा अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में क्या थी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : प्रसारित किए गए समाचार की भाषा इस प्रकार थी :—

अंग्रेजी

We announce with deep regret that Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, passed away a little while ago.

हिन्दी

हम अत्यन्त शोक के साथ यह समाचार दे रहे हैं कि अभी थोड़ी देर पहले नई दिल्ली में प्रधान मन्त्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू का देहान्त हो गया ।

Non-Payment of Rents by Embassies

3385. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it is necessary for his Ministry to give special permission to a citizen for suing an Embassy or Embassy officials for non-payment of rent of the House occupied by them; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the case of those Embassies and Embassy officials who do not pay rent for the accommodation hired by them from a private citizen?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. Consent of the Ministry of External Affairs under Section 86 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, has to be obtained for filing a civil suit against the privileged persons/institutions for non-payment of rent.

(b) In view of this, whenever this Ministry receive complaints from private citizens regarding non-payment of rent, every effort is made to settle the matter by negotiation and persuasion. Further, the Ministry have issued circulars from time to time to all Heads of Missions regarding con-

travention/non-fulfilment of lease agreements entered into by the Diplomatic Missions wherein the necessity for honouring the lease agreements entered into of their own free will has been emphasised.

Defence Production

3386. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa had submitted a list of some industrial undertakings of the State for being switched over to Defence production during 1964-65 and 1965-66; and

(b) whether the Central Government have since taken a decision in this matter and communicated the same to the Government of Orissa?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No such proposal has been received in the Department of Defence Production.

(b) Does not arise.

Afro-Asian Conference

3387. **Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state whether the names of the Indian delegates to the Afro-Asian Conference to be held in Algiers at the end of June will be announced by the Prime Minister before the closure of the Session?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): Government have not yet finalized the composition of the Delegation to the Second Afro-Asian Conference and it may take a little more time.

Safety Measures in Factories

3388. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made by the Chief Adviser for Factories or otherwise for the past two years about the safety measures adopted in various factories and mines for safety of workers, if so, the result thereof; and

(b) the rate of accidents involving life and limbs of workers in 1963 and 1964 per working day?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes. Safety surveys have been and are being carried out by the Chief Adviser Factories as shown below:

(i) In 1962 such a survey was conducted in the iron and steel industry, which showed that the fatal and non-fatal injury rates in this industry were appreciably higher than the overall rates in other industries and that handling of goods or articles, stepping on or striking against objects, falling bodies, persons falling, hand tools, and burns, accounted for most of the accidents.

(ii) A safety survey has been carried out in railway workshops and its report is under preparation.

(iii) Data in respect of the safety surveys in the public sector undertakings and the building and construction industry are being compiled.

As regards mines, every accident involving loss of life and the more serious accidents are enquired into and adequate safety measures are ordered.

(b) The rates of accidents per 1,000 workers employed are as follows:

	1963		1964	
	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal
Factories	0·12 (Provisional)	45·02	figures not yet available	
Mines .	0·49	5·84	0·41 (Provisional)	4·80

The rate of accident per working day is not available.

Refund of Telegram Charges sent by Post

3389. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to refund the telegraphic charges of telegrams sent by post;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that 50 paise would be deducted for postal charges before refunding the money; and

(c) the reasons therefor, especially when the charges of ordinary telegrams generally vary from 50 paise to 75 paise?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, for service charges.

(c) The minimum charge for an ordinary telegram is Re. 1 and not 75 paise.

A service charge of 50 paise is recovered for the reason that, just like a registered letter, telegrams are booked under receipt and delivered under acquittance. Moreover, such telegrams, when they are sent by post in order to avoid excessive or indefinite detention, are treated in the same manner as Express Delivery letters inasmuch as they are transmitted in special covers and bags as extraordinary mail.

Flying Accident near Agra

3380. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Vishwanath Pandey:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether two persons were killed in flying accident near Agra on the 26th April, 1965;

(b) if so, the details of the accident; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Canberra aircraft met with an accident while on a training flight. In accordance with the Air Force Rules, a Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the accident. Full details will be known when the report of the Court of Inquiry is received.

Consumer Price Index

3391. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing the monthly figures of All India working Class Consumer Price Index for the last one year?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): A statement showing the monthly figures of All India (Interim) Working Class Consumer Price Index Numbers (base: 1949—100) from March, 1964, to March, 1965, is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The monthly figures of All India (Interim) Working Class Consumer Price Index Number (base: 1949—100) from January, 1964 to March, 1965 are as under:

Month & Year	Index No.
March, 1964	143
April, 1964	144
May, 1964	147
June, 1964	150
July, 1964	154
August, 1964	156
September, 1964	159
October, 1964	163
November, 1964	163
December, 1964	164
January, 1965	165
February, 1965	162
March, 1965	159.

नेपाली और गोरखाली में समाचार बुलेटिन

3392. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय:** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी से प्रति दिन प्रातः और सायं नेपाली और गोरखाली भाषाओं में समाचार बुलेटिन प्रसारित किये जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या नेपाली और गोरखाली अलग अलग भाषाएं हैं ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उपरोक्त बुलेटिनों को अलग अलग नाम देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) गोरखाली बुलेटि। दिल्ली केन्द्र से सैनिकों के लिए प्रसारित होने वाले दैनिक कार्यक्रम का अंग है । यह मुख्यतः गोरखा सैनिकों के लिए होता है, अतः इसका नाम गोरखाली रखा गया है । नेपाली बुलेटिन, जो बाद में चालू किया गया था, वैदेशिक सेवा में प्रसारित किया जाता है और नेपाल तथा आस पास के नेपाली भाषी भारतीय क्षेत्रों के श्रोताओं के लिए होता है । गोरखाली और नेपाली नाम : वल इन दोनों बुलेटिनों में अन्तर करने के लिए ही प्रयुक्त किए जाते हैं ।

Accidents in Coal Mines

3393. **Shri Mohammad Elias:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2183 on the 12th April, 1965 and state:

(a) the names of the collieries in Bengal and Bihar where such accidents took place; and

(b) the number of cases in which the responsibility was fixed for the accidents?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The total number of serious and fatal accidents during the 3 years was 8072. Over 75 per cent of these occurred in the coalmines of Bengal and Bihar. The time and effort involved in compiling a list of these coalmines with reference to the accidents that occurred is not considered commensurate with the advantage that may accrue therefrom. With regard to the question of fixing responsibility, as already indicated in the previous answer, responsibility is fixed only in cases where an enquiry is made. This is done in cases of all fatal accidents while only major serious accidents are enquired into.

Air Space Violations by Pakistan

3394. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two Pakistani aircraft intruded into Indian territory in the Gharinda Sector and then flew over Ratal Havelian and other border villages of Punjab on or about the 28th April, 1965 penetrating eight to ten miles inside Indian territory and returned to Pakistan; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) There was no violation of Indian air-space in the Gharinda Sector near Amritsar on 28th April, 1965. However, the Pakistan aircraft violated Indian air-space near Amritsar on 27th and 29th April, 1965. The details are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Date of violation	Time of violation	Details of violation
1	27-4-1965	0945 to 0947 hrs.	Two Pakistani F-86-F aircraft appeared over Attari, flew over G. T. Road, over Chiddan and Kuisia and then turned towards Pakistan. The penetration into Indian territory was eight miles.
2	29-4-1965	1445 to 1501 hrs.	Two T-33 aircraft of Pakistan violated Indian air-space West of Pathankot. The aircraft entered Indian air space at about 10 nautical miles West, South-West of Kathua. The track faded approximately 3 miles North of Gurdaspur. The aircraft penetrated 10 nautical miles into Indian air-space.

(b) We have sent a note to the Pakistani High Commissioner Protesting against these violations of our air-space.

प्रचार अभियान

3394-ए. **श्री मधु लिमये :**
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खाद्य समस्या हल करने के लिए प्रचार अभियान की कोई योजना बनाई गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) देश के सभी भागों में मुनासिब दाम पर खाद्य पदार्थ देने के लिये सरकार ने जो कदम उठाए हैं, उनमें जनता का विश्वास उत्पन्न करने और इन उपायों को सफल बनाने के लिए जन-सहयोग प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रचार आन्दोलन की एक योजना बनाई गई थी ।

(ख) इस आन्दोलन में, खाद्य पदार्थों की उपलब्धि की मात्रा, उनके दाम व वितरण व्यवस्था, तथा इस विषय में देश हित को ध्यान में रखने के बारे में केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों के सभी प्रचार विभागों द्वारा प्रचार शामिल हैं । भोजन में संयम और खाद्य की बरबादी रोकने तथा जमाखोरी और चोर बाजारी करने वालों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाइयों के बारे में भी प्रचार किया जाता है ।

12.10 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) Reported death of three Persons in a Ludhiana Village due to a bomb drpped from a Plane

Mr. Speaker: I have received several calling attention notices about the statement regarding Sheikh Abdullah's arrest and other matters connected therewith. The Home Minister is going to make a statement at 5 o'clock?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Yes, Sir. That will enable me to consider the developments during the period of the day and thereafter if there is any new information, give it to the House.

Mr. Speaker: He will make the statement at 5 o'clock.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): On Saturday, he made a statement in the Rajya Sabha. Why not make a statement here now? We are very anxious to hear him.

Mr. Speaker: He says that the developments that take place during the day also may be included in that. Ordinarily, if there is a calling attention notice, the Minister is allowed to say that he would answer it at such and such time. He can do that and the House gives that time ordinarily. The rules also allow that.

There is a second calling attention notice by Shri Buta Singh. He is not there. Shri Gulshan, Shri Kachhavaiya, Shri Kapur Singh.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): I have not got a copy of it. It has not been supplied to me nor is it there on the agenda paper.

Mr. Speaker: I will read it:

"I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

The reported death of 3 persons in village Jangpura near Ludhiana on account of a bomb thrown from a plane."

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): I have not got the precise facts, because this was brought to my notice just a few minutes back. I will get the precise facts and make a statement tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: I have received a very strong letter from Mr. Kapur Singh that this is not one incident, but there have been three cases. I have sent that letter already to him. He may look into it, so that he may be able to give all the information.

Shri Y B. Chavan: I shall do so, Sir. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Alvares (Panjim): I have given a notice....

Mr. Speaker: No other notice now.

श्री गुलशन (भटिंडा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 3 तारीख को यह नोटिस दिया गया था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको बुलाया था, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य खड़े नहीं हुए ।

12.13 hrs.

RE. POINT OF PRIVILEGE

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने विशेषाधिकार के बारे में एक नोटिस दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने जिसकी इजाजत नहीं दी है, वह आप यहां नहीं उठा सकते । आप बैठ जायें ।

श्री बागड़ी : आपने कहा था कि मैं सोमवार को इस को उठा सकता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं अभी आप को इत्तिला भिजवा दूंगा ।

12.13½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF ONGC AND STATEMENT EXPLAINING REASONS FOR DELAY IN LAYING THE PAPERS

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers.

(i) Certified Accounts of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1962-63 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4378/65].

(ii) Statement explaining the reasons for delay in laying the above paper. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4378/65].

GOVERNMENT ACTION ON ASSURANCES, PROMISES, UNDERTAKINGS, ETC.

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions of Third Lok Sabha:

(i) Supplementary Statement No. I.—Eleventh Session, 1965.

(ii) Supplementary Statement No. V.—Tenth Session, 1964.

(iii) Supplementary Statement No. VII.—Ninth Session, 1964.

(iv) Supplementary Statement No. XII.—Seventh Session, 1964.

(v) Supplementary Statement No. XIV.—Sixth Session, 1963. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4379/65 to 4383/65]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MINES ACT ETC.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): The Labour Minister assured the House that he will introduce the Bonus Bill. What about that?

Mr. Speaker: That has been answered already on Friday.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Previously some assurance was given by the Defence Minister and the Minister of Defence Production, Shri Thomas, regarding Government's action to be taken on the retrenchment notices served on employees of EME workshops. I understand that these notices have been withdrawn. It was a very solemn assurance that has been fulfilled. May I request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to direct the Defence Minister to make a statement on that?

Mr. Speaker: If the assurance....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Tomorrow is the last day. That is why I am telling you.

Mr. Speaker: If the Minister wants to make a statement, he might do it by tomorrow.

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (7) of section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952:

(i) The Mines (Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 239 dated the 13th February, 1965.

(ii) The Coal Mines Pit-head Bath (Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 260 dated the 20th February, 1965.

[Shri D. Sanjivayya]

(iii) The Coal Mines Pit-head Bath (Second Amendment) Rules 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 557, dated the 10th April, 1965. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4384/65].

(2) a copy each of the following papers:

(i) The Payment of Wages (Railways) Amendment Rules 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 890, dated the 20th March, 1965, under sub-section (6) of section 26 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4385/65]

(ii) The Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess (Amendment) Rules 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 450, dated the 20th March, 1965, under sub-section (4) of section 8 of the Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act, 1961. [*Pleased in Library, See* No. LT-4386/65].

(iii) Statement showing Main Conclusions of the Fourth Session of the Industrial Committee on Mines other than Coal held at New Delhi on the 20th and 21st February, 1965. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4387/65].

(iv) Statement showing Main Conclusions/Recommendations of the 23rd Session of the Standing Labour Committee held at New Delhi on the 27th March, 1965.

[*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4388/65].

PAPERS RELATING TO KERALA

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): Sir, on behalf of Shri B. R. Bhagat, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) a copy each of the following Rules under section 130 of the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President in relation to the State of Kerala:—

(i) Notification No. S.R.O. 76/64 published in Kerala Gazette, dated the 25th March, 1964, containing the Kerala Land Reforms (Tenancy) Rules, 1964.

(ii) Rules issued and Forms prescribed by the Land Board under section 101(2) of the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963 for the accounting of amounts deposited with the Land Tribunals.

[*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4389/65].

(2) a copy each of the following Notifications, making certain amendments to the Kerala Land Reforms (Tenancy) Rules, 1964, under section 130 of the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965 issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President in relation to the State of Kerala:—

(i) S.R.O. No. 275/64 published in Kerala Gazette, dated the 1st September, 1964.

(ii) S.R.O. No. 358/64 published in Kerala Gazette, dated the 24th November, 1964.

(iii) S.R.O. No. 357/64 published in Kerala Gazette, dated the 24th November, 1964.

(iv) S.R.O. No. 410/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 22nd December, 1964.

[*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4390/65].

U.P.S.C. (EXEMPTION FROM CONSULTATION) REGULATIONS

Shri L.N. Mishra: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Second Amendment Regulations, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 599, dated the 24th April, 1965, under clause (5) of Article 320 of the Constitution together with an explanatory note. [*Placed in Library, see* No LT-4391/65].

12.15 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

MINUTES

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the Fifty-fifth and Sixty-sixth sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current Session.

12.15½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS

MINUTES

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the Twelfth and Thirteenth sittings of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held during the current Session.

12.16 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1965, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st May, 1965, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसी के बारे में मेरा निवेदन है कि मांग नम्बर 109 के बारे में, जो कि इस एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल में शामिल है, कटौती प्रस्ताव रखने के सम्बन्ध में एक याचिका पंजाब हाईकोर्ट के विचाराधीन है। तो यह कहां तक उचित होगा कि...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य किस पर बोल रहे हैं ?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल के सम्बन्ध में जो मैसेज आया है, उस के सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि उस बिल में मांग नम्बर 109 भी शामिल है और...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमने वह बिल तो पहले ही पास कर दिया था और उस को राज्य सभा में भेजा था। जो कुछ हमने वहां भेजा था, राज्य सभा ने उससे इत्तिफ़ाक करते हुए उसको वापस भेज दिया है। इस वक्त इस बारे में क्या सवाल उठ सकता है ?

RE: POINT OF PRIVILEGE—*Contd.*

12.17 hrs.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने कहा था कि आप मुझ को बाद में समय देंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इतना अन्तर्यामी कहां से हो गया कि मुझे उन सब बातों के बारे में मालूम हो जाये ? मुझे उसके बारे में पता लगाने का मौका तो दीजिए।

12.17½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE. NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR GANDHI CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my reply to a supplementary question by Shri Sidheshwar Prasad arising from the answer to Starred Question No. 548 on March 24, 1965, I had given an assurance to the House that I will take up the question of setting up by the Government of a National Committee on all-party basis for organising the celebration of the Centenary of Gandhiji in 1969.

I am glad to announce that the President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, has kindly agreed to become the President of the Gandhi Centenary Committee. The Government are inviting eminent persons to associate themselves with the Committee and their names are given in the statement which I am placing on the Table of the House.

I am sure that the wise and mature guidance of this representative Committee will enable us to organise a befitting celebration on a national as well as an international scale to commemorate the centenary of Gandhiji.

STATEMENT

National Committee for Gandhi Centenary Celebrations

1. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan—President.
2. Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy.
3. Shri B. P. Chaliha.
4. Shri K. B. Sahay.
5. Shri Balvantray G. Mehta.
6. Shri G. M. Sadiq.
7. Shri D. P. Mishra.
8. Shri M. Bhaktavatsalam.
9. Shri V. P. Naik.
10. Shri S. Nijalingappa.
11. Shri P. Shilu Ao.
12. Shri Sadashiva Tripathi.
13. Shri Ram Krishan.
14. Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia.
15. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani.
16. Shri Prafulla Chandra Sen.
17. Dr. Zakir Husain.
18. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.
19. Shri Hukam Singh.
20. Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.
21. Shrimati Indira Gandhi.
22. Shri M. C. Chagla.
23. Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda.
24. Shri K. Kamraj.
25. Shri Asoka Mehta.
26. Shri U. N. Dhebar.
27. Shri Morarji Desai.
28. Shri R. R. Diwakar.
29. Shri C. Rajagopalachari.
30. Acharya J. B. Kripalani.
31. Shri Jayaprakash Narayan.
32. Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit.
33. Shri G. D. Birla.
34. Shri J. R. D. Tata.
35. Shri Manmohan Chaudhari.
36. Shri G. Ramachandran.
37. Shri Hiren Mukerjee.
38. Prof. N. G. Ranga.
39. Shri U. M. Trivedi.
40. Shrimati A. J. Matthai.
41. Dr. Sushila Nayar.
42. Shrimati Premleelaben Thakersy.
43. Shri Nath Pai.
44. Shri Jagjivan Ram.
45. Shri Frank Anthony.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Would it be all right if some names of equally eminent persons in the country as would suggest themselves to some of us would be communicated to the Minister concerned so that he might be able to consider and accept some of those names at least to be added on to the list?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I will certainly consider any names that my hon. friend might suggest.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फ़र्रुखाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मझे महात्मा गांधी की शतवार्षिकी के बारे में कुछ कहना है । नामों के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूं । मझे आप से केवल यह निवेदन करना है कि अगर यह समिति गांधीजी के मुख्य विचारों

को उसी तरह से शिला लेखों पर लिखवा दे, जिस तरह कि अशोक के मुख्य विचार शिला लेखों पर लिख दिये गए हैं, तो बड़ा अच्छा होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप ऐसी बातों को मिनिस्टर को लिख दिया करें या उन को बता दिया करें, तो वह उन पर ग़ौर करेंगे।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं बहुत नम्रता के साथ अर्ज करता हूं कि मेरी चिट्ठियों और यहां तक कि मेरे भाषणों का करीब करीब कोई असर नहीं हो रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस का क्या इलाज कर सकता हूं ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप कहते हैं कि मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को लिख दिया करूं, इस लिए मैंने यह बात कही है। मैं क्या करूं ?

12·19½ hrs.

RE. POINT OF PRIVILEGE—contd.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य, श्री बागड़ी, ने विशेषाधिकार का एक नोटिस दिया है, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि स्वामी रामेश्वरानन्द साहब के साथ, जो कि इस हाउस के सदस्य हैं, दुर्व्यवहार किया गया है। इससे पहले एक दिन उन्होंने कहा था कि उन को जबर्दस्ती बाहर फेंक दिया गया। यह सवाल पहले उठाया जा चुका है और मैंने इस बारे में पूरा बयान दिया था और समझाया था कि यह बात बिल्कुल ग़लत है।

दूसरी चीज उन्होंने यह कही कि इतवार को उनको अन्दर नहीं आने दिया गया। इतवार को पार्लियामेंट बन्द रहती है इसलिये इतवार को हम किसी को अन्दर नहीं आने देते।

उन्होंने पानी के लिये कहा था। मैं श्री बड़े को साथ लेकर परसों खुद गया स्वामी जी के पास और जितनी सहूलियतें हो सकीं मैंने दिलवाने की कोशिश की। मगर वह चाहते थे कि सारे दिन अन्दर रह सकें। मैंने कहा कि यह नहीं हो सकता कि जब हम पार्लियामेंट को बन्द कर दें उस वक्त भी हम अन्दर किसी को रहने की इजाजत दें।

पुलिस वाला डाक्टर आया था उसको हमने इजाजत नहीं दी आने की क्योंकि उसने हमसे इजाजत नहीं ली थी। हमने अपना डाक्टर भेजा था। मैंने यह भी कहा था कि अगर वह किसी डाक्टर को बुलाना चाहें तो हमें उसके देख लेने में उज्र नहीं होगा।

इसलिये इसमें विशेषाधिकार का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता और मैंने उसे नामंजूर कर दिया है।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी बात सुन लें एक मिनट।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने स्वामी रामेश्वरानन्द के बारे में जिन्होंने गौ हत्या के विरोध में अपना...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम इस बात में नहीं जा सकते कि क्या बात वहां चल रही है। इस वक्त सवाल सिर्फ इतना है कि विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न कैसे होता है।

श्री बागड़ी : एक लफ्ज में मैं कहना चाहता हूं। स्वामी जी के साथ क्या हुआ। इसमें कौनसी बड़ी बात बन जाती है। उनका एक आन्दोलन था...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस बात पर बहस चलने देने के लिये तैयार नहीं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उनको खत्म कर लेने दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नहीं हो सकता कि वह जो चाहें भाषण करते चले जायें ।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : वाक्य तो खत्म कर लेने दीजिए । अगर बोलने नहीं देंगे तो बुलाया क्यों था । सेंटेन्स भी नहीं खत्म करने देते, यह क्या बात है ।

श्री बागड़ी : पहले तो मैं आप से, अध्यक्ष महोदय, निवेदन करूंगा कि इतनी नाराजगी आप को नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब यह नहीं कहिये, वह बात कहिये जिसके लिये आप को बुलाया गया है ।

श्री बागड़ी : आपका हमारा सम्बन्ध है अध्यक्ष और मेम्बर के नाते से । अगर गलत-फहमी से भी दिमाग में यह बात जंचे कि आप नाराज हैं तो यह हमारे लिये और सदन के लिये अच्छा नहीं है । यह बात मन में से निकल जानी चाहिये । आप इस सदन के मुखिया हैं । अगर किसी के भी मन में इस किस्म की बात आये तो उस वातावरण को बदलना चाहिये । यह मेरा आप से नम्र निवेदन है ।

इसके बाद मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि स्वामी रामेश्वरानन्द जी ने, जो कि इस सदन के सदस्य हैं, किसी अपने लक्ष्य को लेकर दो या तीन रोज भूख हड़ताल की । दो हफ्ते की भूख हड़ताल कोई मरण व्रत नहीं है । यह कोई एक किस्म का सत्याग्रह नहीं है । अगर मैं बगैर खाये रोटी हुए यहां आऊं तो मेरा पार्लियामेंट की सदस्यता का अधिकार नहीं छिन जाता है । मुझे बहैसियत सदस्य के यहां बैठने का अधिकार है । फिर फर्ज कीजिये कि आप यह समझते थे कि स्वामी रामेश्वरानन्द यहां पर नहीं रह सकते, तब भी अध्यक्ष के नाते से आपका फर्ज हो जाता था कि आप जाकर उनसे यह कहते कि वह यहां से चले जायें । अगर इस पर वह न जाते तब आप उन्हें गिरफ्तार करवा सकते थे । लेकिन यह नहीं होना चाहिये था कि आप न आयें और अदना कर्मचारियों से कहें कि उन को उठा कर बाहर भेज दिया जाये ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इतवार को सदन बन्द रहता है, छुट्टियों में भी आपका सदन बन्द रहता है, लेकिन छुट्टी के दिन भी किसी सदस्य का यह अधिकार नहीं छीना जा सकता कि वह सदन में आ सकता है और लाइब्रेरी में आ सकता है या यहां के लान में आ सकता है ।

इसके बाद मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि डाक्टर कौन और कहां से आये सदस्य को देखने के लिये । मैं एक सदस्य हूं पार्लियामेंट का । जब तक आप मुझे सस्पेंड या एक्सपेल करके इस चहार दीवारी के बाहर नहीं निकाल देते तब तक मैं अपनी मर्जी के डाक्टर को बुला कर दिखला सकता हूं । अगर इस पर कोई रोक लगती है तो वह विशेषाधिकारों में शामिल आता है ।

इससे आगे चल कर मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि आप ने परसों जाकर पानी का प्रबन्ध किया । बहुत अच्छा होता अगर आप शुरू में जाकर ऐसा कर देते । इसमें कोई फर्क नहीं आ सकता था । आप शायद एक दलील देंगे कि अगर सारे सदस्य इस तरह से करने लगें, तो अगर सारे सदस्य चाहें तो यह सब कुछ कर सकते हैं, उसको कोई ताकत नहीं रोक सकती ।

इन कारणों से मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि यह विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न है और इसको विशेषाधिकार समिति के सुपुर्द किया जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कह दिया जो कुछ मुझे कहना था ।

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I am sorry I plead guilty for my ignorance of the purpose for which Swami Rameshwaranand had gone on hunger-strike. It is strange that the papers which

are very liberal in their publicity for various other things have not given us sufficient information in regard to this matter although he has been on hunger-strike for the last 15 days. I think he is not observing it as a protest against this House or against you, Sir, I hope he has no complaint against us.

Now, about the Sunday experience of his—I do not know all the details—I would request you to see whether you can liberalise whatever rules there are in order to give him the minimum possible conveniences even on a Sunday so that .

Mr. Speaker: I have given him; I went to him.

Shri Ranga: In that case, there will be no difficulty. One small comfort which we can provide is this. We generally have these big umbrellas for summer which we keep in our lawns. If we can provide one to him, it will provide him some small shelter. I only think of it just now at the spur of the moment. I would like you to express our sympathy and your sympathy also to him for the sufferings he is inflicting upon himself in a cause which he considers to be dear to him and about which, of course, we have the sympathy.

श्री बड़े अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रथम तो मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आप मेरी विनती पर स्वयम् स्वामी जी के पास गये और जब मैं ने आप से डिफिकल्टीज बतलाईं कि पानी आदि की व्यवस्था नहीं है तो आप ने बड़े उदार हो कर एक महीने के लिये उस की व्यवस्था कर दी । यदि पहले मुझे मालूम होता तो मैं पहले आप के पास आता । लेकिन मेरा निवेदन यह है कि प्रत्येक पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर को छुट्टी के दिन या और किसी दिन इस हाउस में और हाउस के बाहर गार्डेन्स में आने का अधिकार है या नहीं ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि यदि हम अपना आइडेंटिटी कार्ड ले कर आयें मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट का और यहां के गार्डेन्स में छुट्टी के रोज आ कर बैठें तो क्या आप के कर्मचारी हम को मना कर सकते हैं । यदि मना कर सकते हैं तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पार्लियामेंट का डिसीजन होना चाहिये कि क्या इस प्रकार से धक्के मार कर और इनसल्ट कर के किसी मेम्बर को निकालना ठीक है, जैसा कि स्वामी जी के साथ हुआ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात गलत है कि किसी ने उन्हें धक्के मार कर निकाला है । मैं कह चुका हूं कि यह बात गलत है । गलत इल्जाम लगाया गया है । मैं ने इस की तहकीकात भी कर ली है और बार बार इसे दोहराये जाना मुनासिब नहीं है ।

दूसरी बात यह रही कि आया अगर कोई मेम्बर चाहे तो छुट्टी के दिन आ सकता है या नहीं । पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को जो सहूलियतें चाहियें वह हर एक सहूलियत मैं देने के लिये तैयार हूं । लेकिन जब पार्लियामेंट बन्द हो तब कोई मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट के किसी काम के लिये आना चाहे तो उसे इस की इत्तला देनी होगी कि किस काम के लिये आना चाहता है, और उसे इजाजत दी जायेगी । लेकिन डिमान्स्ट्रेशन के लिये मैं बिल्कुल इजाजत नहीं दे सकता कि कोई छुट्टी का दिन हो तब वह यहां बैठ कर किया जाये । मैं ने कहा कि पहले भी यह हो चुका है । खाली स्वामी जी के साथ ही ऐसा नहीं हुआ । मि० गोपालन ने करना चाहा था, मि० बैनर्जी ने करना चाहा था, और एक साहब और थे मि० सक्सेना

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) मैं ने बाहर किया था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप का मशकूर हूं कि आप ने मेरा कहना मान लिया । जिन्होंने नहीं माना मैं उन के लिये कह रहा हूं ।

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

इस वास्ते कोई विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न नहीं उठता । जितनी सहूलियतें दी जा सकती हैं, मैं ने दे दी हैं । श्री रंगा ने जो कहा कि छतरी लगवा कर दी जाये, वह मैं नहीं कर सकता । इस के लिये मुझे अफसोस है ।

12·27 hrs.

DELHI LAND REFORMS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Nanda: I introduce† the Bill.

12·27½ hrs.

KERALA STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill to confer on the President the Power of the Legislature of the State of Kerala to make laws. Clause 3 is under consideration. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath to continue his speech.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I proceed to resume the observations which I left halfway through on Friday, may I request you to admit tomorrow—it being the last day—more than two Calling Attention notices and, if necessary, even an adjournment motion.

Now, I come to the Bill. I have moved amendments 1 and 2 to clause 3 of the Bill. Amendment No. 1 seeks to divest the President of the discretionary power which is sought to be conferred upon him by this measure about consulting the Committee. I want to make it mandatory that the President must consult the Consultative Committee on every occasion when he wishes to legislate for Kerala. When the House adjourned on Friday, I was about to suggest that the President, the busy dignitary as he is, will most probably not be able to consult or summon the consultative committee except on very rare occasions. The hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, while speaking on the resolution and the Bill the other day, sought to make out that this was a parliamentary committee. When I asked a pointed question, he tried to wriggle, so to say, out of the quandary, by saying that it was not a parliamentary committee in that sense. How could it be a parliamentary committee, and yet not a parliamentary committee in that sense? For a parliamentary committee, according to our Rules of Procedure, is well defined. The hon. Minister must say that either it is a parliamentary committee or it is not a parliamentary committee. What is the use of saying that it is not a parliamentary committee in that sense? If it is not a parliamentary committee, the hon. Minister must say that it is a consultative committee, and, therefore, it has only got very limited functions and powers.

Mr. Speaker: Can the hon. Minister not amend it by saying that it is a committee consisting of Members of Parliament?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has used the words 'parliamentary committee'.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 10-5-65.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Mr. Speaker: I am asking him whether he cannot just amend it and say instead of a parliamentary committee that it will be a committee consisting of Members of Parliament.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let him say so.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): I had never said that it was a parliamentary committee.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When I asked the question, that was what he said.

Shri Hathi: Shri Kamath is in the habit of creating hypothetical data and on those data he goes on. I shall just read out what he asked and what I said. I have got the record here with me. When I was mentioning about the consultative committee, I was meaning it, and I had uttered the words 'consultative committee' also. Then, Shri Kamath had asked this question. I am reading out from the record. This is what it says:

> "Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a parliamentary Committee?
>
> Shri Hathi: I am not talking of such parliamentary committees. There is a consultative committee provided in sub-clause (2) and it says that the President shall, whenever he considers it practicable to do so, consult a committee constituted for the purpose, consisting of thirty Members of the House of the People nominated by the Speaker among whom shall be included all Members who for the time being fill the seats allotted to the State of Kerala in that House. . .".

So, Shri Kamah is in he habit of creating hypothetical data and then saying that the Minister is misleading, bamboozling and is doing this, that and the other. I shall reply to this point later when I get my turn to speak.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I must take exception to what he has said just now. What is Parliament for, if not for clarification of various matters? Democracy means discussion. Government by democracy means government by discussion. We do not want to have fisticuffs and fights here.

Mr. Speaker: He has said that he does not mean a parliamentary committee.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): What is this remark that he is in the habit and all that? He is only doing his duty. And if sometimes he is confused, because of the ministerial ability for clarity and because our knowledge is a little limited, he asks for clarifications. So, why should there be this insinuation that he is in the habit and all that? All his habits are very parliamentary, I must say.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Shri Mehr Chand Khanna also talked the other day about my habit and so on. We can also talk about the Ministers' habits, and we know what their habits are. But I do not want to descend to that level.

Now that it has been made clear that it is not a parliamentary committee but it is a mere consultative committee, the only advance now over the previous or predecessor committee is that now it will have among its personnel non-Members from Kerala, that is Members who do not represent Kerala.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): Last time also, it had Members from outside Kerala.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is time, therefore, that I would like to suggest this. In view of the fact that the Kerala election results have not brought about a majority for the Congress Party in Kerala, I hope, and I am confident, with the co-operation and support of the House, that the consultative committee which is going

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath].

to be constituted, would not have a majority of Congress Members therein, but would reflect the elected but dissolved Kerala Legislature.

Shri P. G. Menon (Mukundapuram): In that case, there should be no Member from the PSP.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We do not want any representation on these committees or anything like that. We do not share that low ambition.

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): Do not have any ambitions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We do not have any such ambitions My hon. friend may have some ambition, because he is only a Minister of State now.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why should he butt in like this when he has no business to do so?

Mr. Speaker: He need not take so much notice of the interruptions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My ears are sensitive. My ears catch many things which are going on. Therefore, it is not my fault, but it is my Creator's fault.

Mr. Speaker: It is ordinarily said that Members have to be thick-skinned.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Thick-skinned I am. That is why I enjoy repartees. I hope my hon. friends opposite also are as thick-skinned as I am. I enjoy repartees. That is what Parliament is for. I hope you, Sir, would not also misunderstand me when I occasionally say something which you might take amiss, because I do not mean any offence really.

Coming to the amendments that I have moved, I hope the House will insist also that the committee which is constituted must be summoned by the President before legislating for Kerala on any occasion. If this is not acceptable, and if the House does not vote for that amendment, then in the alternative amendment I have suggested that:

> "Provided further that whenever the President considers it impracticable to do so, the reasons therefor shall be communicated in writing to the members of the Committee aforesaid.".

For, as I said the other day, a heavy responsibility has devolved on the Government, after the unconstitutional, illegitimate and atrocious dissolution of the legislature before it was even convened by the Governor. Therefore, they have to make an atonement, to expiate the monstrous crime, the major, if not monumental blunder that they have committed and do what is called *prayaschitta*, which term is understood by all in Kerala.

When the hon. Minister refers to the President, I would like to know whether he really means the President. For, as you know it very well, and as most of us know, in the light that you have shed on this matter so often in this House, that the term President really means the Government, and, therefore, Government will advise the President; and Government may advise him almost on every occasion that the committee need not be summoned because later on the measure would come before the House. Since the Kerala Legislature has been dissolved in that manner, in that cavalier fashion, I do want that at every stage, at the preliminary as well as the final stages, the committee should be taken into confidence in the

fullest possible manner, and there should be no half-way-house of any sort with regard to legislation regarding Kerala, and there should not be any half-heartedness either.

It must be made clear, and obvious beyond any reasonable doubt to the people of Kerala who have been deprived of their constitutional and parliamentary privilege in this high-handed manner that the Government do take Kerala seriously, and they do want to look after the interests of Kerala in the most earnest possible manner.

I, therefore, move both amendments Nos. 1 and 2; if amendment No. 1 is not acceptable, I have moved amendment No. 2 as an alternative. With these words, I commend my amendments for the acceptance of the House.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): In the first place, I would like to know from you what had happened to our amendment, tabled by myself and Shri Sreekantan Nair.

Mr. Speaker: Amendment No 3 was the same as amendment No. 1 of Shri Kamath.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I think the Deputy-Speaker had perhaps ruled it out of order.

Mr. Speaker: Because it was the same as Shri Kamath's amendment.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It has been circulated also.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I would very much like to support with all the force at my command the amendments moved by my hon. friend Shri Kamath. This Bill has the appearance or semblance of trying to do a little justice, after the injustice that had been done to the Kerala people by the Central Government. They pretend now that they would be consulting the representatives of the people, although not those elected in Kerala, but those elected to this Parliament, before legislating for the people of Kerala. But there is this provision that the President is not bound to call this committee always before a piece of legislation is considered for Kerala; with that one particular provision, the entire merit of this Bill evaporates into the air. As far as we are concerned, with all the sweet assurances that Shri Hathi gives that, by and large, on almost all occasions they will try to call this committee, we cannot place that kind of confidence in this Government, knowing fully well how it has behaved in the past. As far as the functioning of such a committee during the previous period of the President's rule is concerned, we have our bitter experience. We have felt that the Government was taking this committee for granted. I remember in the last meeting at Trivandrum, the officers and the hon. Minister came forward with a piece of legislation, a draft Bill, in the last minute. That was intended to debar private school teachers from contesting elections. The elections were just coming. You know in Kerala the private school teachers had that privilege of participating in political activities and contesting elections, and many of them are occupying positions in panchayats, municipalities and Assemblies. It was only after a concerted resistance on the part of the members in that committee that the hon. Minister said: "All right; I do not proceed with this piece of legislation'. But actually, we were taken by surprise because there was absolutely no notice given.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): That is right.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Prof. Ranga was on the committee.

This is the way the Government has behaved with the committee which is appointed by you, according to this Bill.

I was only speaking about our experience. If it is put in in the Bill that the President need call this com-

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

mittee only when practicable, what is the benefit of having such a committee? The natural tendency of Government will be to avoid, evade and to keep out members because we always create some problems for them. They perhaps consider that it is a nuisance calling this committee.

So we are not prepared to give this power to this Government, if it is possible. That is why we are opposing this provision. I move my amendment . . .

Mr. Speaker: He cannot move it.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I support the same amendment which has been moved.

The next submission is to you. You come in the picture, may be for good, may be for bad—may be it is bad for you.

Mr. Speaker: Mostly the latter.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I am sure you will also have to go by the advice given by somebody from behind.

Shri Ranga: He need not.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Generally you will have to.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not necessarily.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Perhaps you will have to go by the advice given by this Government. You may know that if you take only the Members from Kerala, Lok Sabha plus Rajya Sabha, today, as the position stands today. . .

Mr. Speaker: He can always come and advice whenever he wants.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I was just submitting to you a piece of information. Even according to the 1962 parliamentary elections, the position of the Congress Party, as far as representation in this House and the other House is concerned,—if you put them together, 18 plus 9—the position of the Congress is that it has no majority in that committee. Actually, that is a reflection of the situation in Kerala, even in 1962. The situation in 1965, is much worse for the Congress; they are very much in a minority, when the whole thing is put together.

I do not want to impute motives to this Government, but we have, of course, every reason to suspect that they are now trying to enlarge this committee by bringing in more members from other states—we are not against other members coming in. . . . .

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): This is no novelty. This was done on all previous occasions.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It is not a new thing. But now it has got a great significance. That is why I am now referring to it. It has got a political significance. Actually, if this Government really wants to respect the verdict of the people of Kerala, the electorate of Kerala, then let them at least be bold enough to say, when they advise you about names, that the Congress should not have a majority on that committee.

Shri Ranga: They will have an overwhelming majority there as they have here!

Shri Vasudevan Nair: For the 17 million people of Kerala who have got definite views on many questions, this committee is going to advise the President to legislate. That being so, the Government should try to compose the committee in such a way that it repects the position in Kerala among the people. But I have my own doubts whether they are going to do that. I am sure that when the final composition of the committe is made known to you and to us, you can take it that it will be a committee

loaded with Congress majority. They are going to do that. I do know what you can do in this. I do not know what we can do in this. But we have at least to appeal to this Government not to do such things, silly things, petty things, improper things, because that would really not reflect the position in our state among our people.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I do not want to dwell on points already made. I just want to refer to my experience of earlier committees.

Let me take the instance of the consultative committee which met in Delhi for half an hour. I know the method of Nandaji in such committees. A legislation was brought forward which was very important. He said first of all, 'it is only a temporary measure. Let us pass it unanimously'. I stood up to raise my objection. Nandaji directed that my objection may be recorded. That was all the work done in that committee. My objection was recorded. That was the only thing I could do.

The method adopted, the approach to questions connected with enactment of legislation is such that no discussion is possible. The draft Bill is not circulated sufficiently early. Even if it were circulated sufficiently early, the other procedures which are necessary for going through with an enactment in a proper way, either at the State or at the Centre, such as select committee, clause-by-clause consideration and so on—none of these procedures are adopted. Opinions of members are just taken by moving the motion for adoption. The argument is advanced that it is only a temporary measure, the State Government wants it to be gone through; so let us pass it unanimously. If any member raises objection, his objection is recorded. This is the type of work we are attempting to do through this advisory committee, meeting for half an hour.

At least this much of protection should be there, that some members who know the implications of the enactment must be there. The provision that the President need consult the committee only when it is convenient for him to do so, certainly nullifies even the little democratric garb that this legislation has.

Therefore, I make this suggestion, that if the President cannot consult the Committee any time, let him promulgate an ordinance. Let the committee express its opinion on it and then let the President proceed with the enactment, afterwards.

I do not attach so much importance to what my hon. friends who spoke before me said about the consultative committee. The opinion of this committee is not binding on Government. It is only a consultation they make. They can accept or reject the view of the majority in the committee, if it does not suit their purpose.

So, in spite of the haphazard manner in which the committee functions, this much of protection should be that it should give the representatives of Kerala and other members of this House prior information about what is contemplated to be done.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I rise to support the amendment of my hon. friend, Shri Kamath. I also support what has been explained very clearly by my hon. friend, Shri Vasudevan Nair.

What is happening in Kerala today, in spite of the fact that the ruling party suffered a defeat, not only once but twice, once when the Communist Government was dismissed and this time when they were not allowed to form a Government? What we saw in Kerala was, I do not use a stronger word, really a sort of end of democracy. What is to be done there? If this amendment is not accepted, I do not know what is going to happen to that committee also. Why is this committee being formed? I am hundred per

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

cent sure that it will be reduced to being a committee by the Congressmen, of the Congressmen, for the Congressmen, and that will be the end of this committee. If that is the intention, why have all these formalities of having a committee, and give a feeling in the country that the Congress even today believes in parliamentary democracy or something like that.

The only job with the Kerala people now is to elect their representatives and dismiss their representatives. Every year there should be election. I still cannot find any logic behind the decision that has been taken by the Home Minister. Why did they allow the Communists to contest the elections?

Shri Hathi: How is that relevant now?

Mr. Speaker: We have taken a decision about that. Now it should not be reopened. Now we are on Clause 3. He might speak on the amendment.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Unless it is supported by logic, he will not accept it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Well said. That is right.

Mr. Speaker: Logic also has certain limits. Where it crosses those limits, it does not remain logic at all.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am always enlightened by your wisdon.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. When he is making such a logical contribution, there is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Speaker: The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What I was trying to impress was this. The ruling party has taken a wrong decision, a decision against the democratic traditions of the country. Having taken a decision, why should they perpetuate it by having a committee with limited powers, and a committee of their own choice? In the larger interests of the people of Kerala, to keep the torch burning at least in Kerala, I would request the hon. Minister, through you, to kindly accept this amendment which is actually harmless, in the larger interests of the country and according to democratic traditions.

Shri P. G. Menon: I am one with the previous speakers regarding the need to give the proposed committee full opportunities of discussion regarding the matters which come up before it. In order to afford full opportunities of discussion, as was pointed out, it is necessary that sufficient notice should be given regarding the matters which come up for discussion.

But I cannot agree with the fallacious arguments of Shri Kamath, Shri Vasudevan Nair and Shri Banerjee regarding the composition of the proposed committee. If that suggestion is accepted, the committee will be deprived of the advice of very competent Members of this House. For example, it would not be possible for us to have a very useful Member like Prof. Ranga in that committee, because all the 14 or 15 candidates which Prof. Ranga's party put up in the elections in Kerala were defeated, and most of them lost their deposits. The lone Member who was returned has deserted the Swatantra Party and joined the Kerala Congress. It would, again, deprive us of the advantage of the wisdom of Members like Shri Kamath . . . .

Shri Ranga: He is arguing against my being nominated to this committee.

Shri P. G. Menon: . because no Member belonging to the PSP has been returned.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But we did not set up any candidate. He need not mislead the House.

Shri P. G. Menon: That is why I changed my terminology. No Member of that party has been returned.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We did not set up any candidate, there was no P.S.P. candidate.

Shri P. G. Menon: That is the ultimate result. It would again deprive very competent Members belonging to the Indian Communist Party of Shri Vasudevan Nair, because out of 133 candidates, only three belonging to that party has been returned.

Shri Koya (Kozhikode): You want all those who have been rejected by the people?

Shri P. G. Menon: Therefore, if a committee of 44 people is appointed, it would enable only one member from the Indian Communist Party to be nominated to that committee. These considerations will show that the arguments made by the hon. friends who spoke before me are fallacious.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: What will be the percentage of the Congress?

Shri P. G. Menon: I am arguing against the suggestion made by my hon. friends.

In setting up a committee we do not create a replica of the Legislative Assembly of Kerala which was dissolved. If that is the object, then the Assembly need not have been dissolved.

Once the article enabling the President to take over the administration of Kerala is applied, the President becomes responsible for the administration of Kerala. That means, the Union Ministry is the Ministry responsible for the administration of Kerala, and that responsibility cannot be given up. I do not say that the Congress should be in a majority, I do not say that the Swatantra Party or the PSP or the Indian Communist Party should be kept back; I only submit on behalf of my State that a proper consultative committee, which will be useful in enacting legislation for Kerala, should be appointed, and in it there should be a reflection of the strength of Parliament here, because Parliament is today responsible for the administration of Kerala.

I have nothing further to submit.

13 hrs.

Shri Hathi: Sir, I have to learn a number of things from Shri Kamath. I have explained how the question of the Parliamentary Committee came in and I very clearly and categorically stated that it was a consultative committee, I had referred to clause 3(2). Even then Shri Kamath once again said what he said. I will not like to use harsh words but if the hon. Member still insists.... (*Interruptions.*) I did not even mention. To say that I was bamboozling . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That 'if' is there; I put in the word 'if' there.

Shri Hathi: I have to differ from him. So far as the two amendments of Mr. Kamath are concerned. I have to say this. Even in my speech earlier, I had submitted that none of these amendments are acceptable. Some reasons were given by the hon. Members Shri Vasudevan Nair and others; they have complained that legislation was brought before the committee without sufficient time being given to them or advance notice being not given to them or full opportunity to discuss them not being given to them. The clause here reads:

> "Provided that before enacting any such Act, the President shall, whenever he considers it practicable to do so, consult a committee constituted for the purpose."

[Shri Hathi]

Shri Vasudevan Nair suggested that if he could not call a meeting of the committee, he could issue an ordinance. Let us see the effect of this. On the one hand we are giving him power to legislate and now, if he wants to enact, according to this clause, he may call a committee meeting whenever possible. What happens if he were to pass an Ordinance? It has to be brought before the legislature; Ordinance cannot be a permanent measure and Parliament will have to discuss it again. We are trying to vest President with these powers as it may not be possible for this Parliament to deal with all the legislation. If he were to issue an Ordinance which will in any case have to come here this power is not at all necessary. When Parliament is not in session he can issue an Ordinance; otherwise he cannot issue. These are constitutional difficulties.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: He can convene a meeting of the committee.

Shri Hathi: That is all right. If the Ordinance is to be brought before this Parliament, then this Committee becomes useless. I cannot understand what their premises is. Members want that they should be given full opportunity; that they should be given full time to discuss and sufficient time should be given; agenda should be given to them and it should not be hurriedly done so that they do not get a chance to say what they want. I have no quarrel about these matters and we shall see that whenever a meeting is called, sufficient time is given. It was not the complaint that the legislation was not put before the committee; the only complaint was that sufficient time sometimes was not given. It may be.

Now, about the composition of the committee. It is for you to appoint thirty Members from this House and it is for the Rajya Sabha Chairman to appoint fifteen Members. There, I have nothing to say as it is not in my province. So, both the amendments are not acceptable and I oppose the.... *(Interruptions.)*

Mr. Speaker: May I put amendments Nos. 1 and 2 together to the vote?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, Sir; separately.

Mr. Speaker: All right. I put amendment No. 1 now. The question is: Page 2, line 10,—

omit " whenever he considers it practicable to do so."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 24] **AYES** **[13.10 hrs.**

Brij Rai Singh, Shri	Kapur, Singh, Shri	Nair, Shri N.Sreekantan
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu	Kar, Shri Prabhat	Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Dandeker, Shri N.	Karni Singhji, Shri	Pottekkatt, Shri
Dev, Shri P.K.	Koya, Shri	Ranga, Shri
Jyotishi, Shri J.P.	Kumaran, Shri M.K.	Shinkra, Shri
Kamath, Shri H.V.	Misra, Dr. U.	Singh, Shri Y.D.

NOES

Achuthan, Shri	Bhagavati, Shri	Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Alagesan, Shri	Bhakt Darshan, Shri	Chandak, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha	Bhargava, Shri M. B.	Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan	Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K	Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri	Brahm Prakash, Shri	Chaudhuri, Shri D.S.
Bhagat, Shri B.R.	Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri	Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra

Chavan Shri D.R.
Chavan Shri Y.B.
Dasa, Shri C.
Dighe, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Dubey, Shri R.G.
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.
Gackwad, Shri Fatehsinhrao
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Ganapati, Ram, Shri
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kanungo, Shri
Kappen, Shri
Khan, Dr. P.N.
Khanna, Shri Mehar Chand
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kisan Veer, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.
Lahtan Chaudhry, Shri
Lakhan Dass, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mahtab, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Malaviya, Shri K.D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Manaen, Shri
Maniyangadan, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Matcharaju, Shri
Menon, Shri P.G.
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
More, Shri S.S.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Shardu
Murti, Shri M.S.
Musafir, Shri G.S.
Naik, Shri D.J.
Nanda, Shri
Naskar, Shri P.S.
Paliwal, Shri
Panna Lal, Shri
Patil, Shri S.B.
Patil, Shri S.K.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C.R.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri R.
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje
Shankaraiya, Shri
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Singh, Shri S.T.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Subbarman, Shri
Swaran Singh, Shri
Thimmaiah, Shri
Thomas, Shri A.M.
Tiwary, Shri D.N.
Tiwary, Shri K.N.
Tiwary, Shri R.S.
Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
Tula Ram, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Varma, Shri M. L.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri K.K.
Vidyalankar, Shri A.N.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is Ayes; 18; Noes; 110.

The motion was ~~adopted~~ *negatived*.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put amendment No. 2 to the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is the alternative to the first amendment. I am pressing that. You may kindly read it, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, after line 19, insert—

"Provided further that whenever the President considers it impracticable to do so, the reasons therefor shall be communicated in writing to the members of the Committee aforesaid." (2)

The Lok Sabha Divided.

Division No. 25] **AYES** **[13.13 hrs.**

Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Dandeker, Shri N.
Deo, Shri P.K.
Jyotishi, Shri J.P.
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kapur Singh, Shri
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Karni Singhji, Shri
Koya, Shri
Kumaran, Shr M.K.
Misra Dr. U.,
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
Pottekkatt, Shri
Raghavan, Shri A.V.
Ranga, Shri
Shinkre, Shri
Singh, Shri Y.D.

NOES

Achuthan, Shri
Alagesan, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhagvati, Shri
Bhakat Darshan, Shri
Bhargava, Shri M.B.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chakravaratty, Shrimati Renu
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandak, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.
Chaudhuri, Shri D.S.
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Chavan, Shri D.R.
Chavan, Shri Y.B.
Dass, Shri C.
Dighe, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Dugey, Shri R.G.
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.
Gaekwad, Shri Fathesinhrao
Gairaj Singh Rao, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hervani, Shri Ansar
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kanungo, Shri
Kappen, Shri
Khan, Dr. P.N.
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kisan Veer, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.
Lahiri Chaudhry, Shri
Lakhan Das, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Malaviya, Shri K.D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mangen, Shri
Maniyangadan ,Shri
Masuriya Din Shri
Matcharaju, Shri
Menon, Shri P.G.
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Murti, Shri M.S.
Musfir, Shri G.S.
Naik, Shri D.J.
Nanda, Shri
Naskar, Shri P.S.
Paliwal, Shri
Panna Lal, Shri
Patil, Shri S.B.
Patil, Shri S.K.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C.R.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri P.
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Roy, Shri Bishwunath
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje
Shankaraiya, Shri
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Singh Shri S.T.
Sinha Shri Satya Narayan
Subbarman, Shri
Swaran Singh, Shri
Thimmaiah, Shri
Thomas, Shri A.M.
Tiwary, Shri D.N.
Tiwary, Shri K.N.
Tiwary, Shri R.S.
Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
Tula Ram, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Varma, Shri M.L.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri K.K.
Vidyalankar, Shri A.N.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wasnik, Balkrishna

Shri J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar): I have again wrongly voted for Ayes; I am for Noes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): I have also wrongly voted for Noes; I am for Ayes.

Mr. Speaker: So, the result remains the same.

Ayes 17; Noes 109.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

Shri Hathi: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

Shri Ranga: Sir, I am extremely sorry to find that two of our friends, who are otherwise reasonable—Mr. Nanda and Mr. Govinda Menon—have taken an untenable attitude. Ordinarily I find Mr. Govinda Menon to be an extremely reasonable person while I work with him in the P U Committee. But something happens once he comes into the House....

Mr. Speaker: That is not only with Mr. Menon, but most other members also.

Shri Ranga: He takes a stand which is completely unjustified. I would like to answer one argument that has been raised. In answer to my suggestion that when every other approach had been found to be not suitable to the special conditions in Kerala, they should at least make an attempt to study the way in which the Swiss system of parliamentary government is working there and make the necessary adjustments, so that they might be able to introduce a system through which they would make it possible for the people of Kerala to have a democratic administration even under the present special circumstances, some of my friends have urged that I advanced this argument only because I found that not only the Swatantra Party, but other opposition parties also not capable of hoping to achieve a big enough majority in Kerala to have a government on British parliamentary lines. I plead guilty to the fact that so far opposition parties have not succeeded in getting an absolute majority there. It is quite possible we may not be able to achieve such a consummation in the near future. But it is also true that my hon. friends of the Congress Party have also failed not once but repeatedly to get this absolute majority. It is no discredit to any particular political party.

Under the circumstances, what is it that we have to do? That is the responsibility of members of this House and the other House and also of the Government to think about this and try to give a satisfactory answer. I have attempted to offer a solution. It is for my hon. friends to think of some other equally reasonable solution if they can, and otherwise, to give careful consideration to my solution. Instead of that, it is no good cutting cheap jokes at such other.

True, the Swatantra Party has lost almost all its candidates there. My hon. friend volunteered the information that we lost our deposits. It is no discredit to us. One of us has been elected, but he says he has private information that that person has already left us and joined the Kerala Congress, which I do not consider to be quite correct. Even supposing that is true, the main point is if there is any chivalry at all in public life, they should have welcomed the advent of the Swatantra, because unlike the right or left communist party, it happens to believe in peaceful methods, democratic institutions and parliamentary system, and it has made its debut. Instead of congratulating it on having made this heroic effort, that too at the last moment, my hon. friend was to crack a joke at its expense. I am prepared to allow him this small satisfaction when he is obliged to go on mourning all the time for years and years over the failure of the Congress Party all over India and in Kerala in a willy-nilly fashion for their continued failure to get an absolute majority. I condole with him for his mourning, but I expect him to be chivalrous over our failure, sympathise with us and at the same time wish us godspeed, so that if they are not able to form a parliamentary government there, we might be able to provide a parliamentary majority in years to come and Kerala may be saved from communist regime.

I am not in favour of communist regime in Kerala because it happens to hold a strategic position in the total logistic circumstances of our country and in our social democracy also. So, I would like Kerala to be saved for democracy. I would repeat this appeal once again to our friends to try to cooperate with all other democratic parties in devising a method by which it would be possible sooner or later to help the Kerala people to have a really full-fledged democratic regime and not this kind of presidential regime which can only give satisfaction to those who have faith in totalitarianism of one or other of the political parties.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, I have just listened to my friend, Mr. Ranga. There is one thing which is as sure as the light of day and that is, there is absolutely no chance of Mr. Ranga's party to come into power in Kerala. It is far too poor and overcrowded, its people are far too politically mature to be able to accept his party. His party having lost the deposit is not the question. The candidates belonging to my party have lost many deposits. It is a question of following correct policies with regard to the people of Kerala and to the people of India. It is through very hard, sustained and self-sacrificing work among the peasants and workers, not through the forum of free enterprise, that we will really be able to get a democratic form of government in Kerala.

Sir, I am sorry the Home Minister is running away. I presume he is hungry. He should have been here to listen because we are now pinning down the last nail in the coffin of democracy. We know we have had a long debate on this question and many totally unsatisfactory reasons have been put forward as to why Kerala could not have a democratic elected government. The constitutionality of the Governor on the advice of the Central Government, I presume, to advise the President and the President not allowing full opportunities for the formation of a government and the convening of the State legislature for that purpose has been challanged by all on this side. But now we come to a situation where it is very clear that it is not only the fact that the government has not allowed an elected majority to try for an absolute majority in the legislature and to form a government because it is a non-Congress party which has got an elected majority, but even at this stage when a resolution is brought forward that the President should form a committee of, I presume, all parties, and that he must consult them in carrying out his presidential powers in the state, at that stage also it is surprising that the Government has refused to accept any democratic proposition which has come forward from this side.

Sir, we are not enamoured of the Swiss proposals. We do not know what they are. But we certainly know, everybody in India knows that in a situation where the Government because of its own high-handedness and dictatorial methods has refused to allow elected representatives of a State to function by keeping 28 of the elected representatives under detention without trial and in spite of the demand of all parties, of all the people in the country, that if there is anything against anybody they should bring them before a court of law for trial—in that case nobody would have opposed the Government on that point—even in such a situation, this simple demand that the Rashtrapathi should consult this committee at all stages, even this small democratic principle is given a go-by, and naturally it is very clear that the Government is bent upon acting in a totally dictatorial fashion when it suits them because they do not have a majority in that State.

What is going to happen in the future? There will be many States, in the coming general elections, where suppose some princes of my hon. friend Shri Masani's party come into power and in other States there may be the Jan Sangh who may come into power—in that situation what is the Congress Government going to do? Are these the first echoes of what we are going to find reverberating throughout India? Are these the democratic methods which we are going to demonstrate before the world?

Therefore, we are totally opposed to this method of the government's functioning. We still demand that

even at this stage let the Government see wisdom. What is the use of having a committee which the Rashtrapathi may if he so desires or he thinks fit consult and ask for advice or he may not? It is an advisory body. Even there it is hedged with this small clause "he may, if he so thinks, find it convenient to him or practical to him". Therefore, it is very clear to the country at large that this is the death knell of democratic procedures and it will have a very very far-reaching effect in future. It may be that many times it will go against the Congress which today is suppressing others in the Opposition parties who could have formed a Government in Kerala.

Shri Koya: Mr. Speaker, Sr, much against the will of the people of Kerala, President's Rule has been imposed on them. We are not told when we are going to have a democratic government there. How long are we to wait? Are we to have this advisory committee for an indefinite period? Are we to wait till the next general elections? All these things have not been made clear.

Always it is said that the people of Kerala are at fault. The Congress Party has not got a majority in Kerala. But this Bill is being passed because they have got a majority in U.P., in Bengal, Bihar and others States and they have a majority in the Parliament. Because they have a majority here they are imposing their will on us. It is undemocratic. No doubt, the Parliament has that power according to the Constitution. But in spirit it is undemocratic. We hope this will not be there for more than it is necessary.

As I said, the people there are always blamed because the Congress did not get majority. When a certain candidate is put up and the people cast their vote for him how are they to know whether that candidate's party will get a majority in the State legislature? When certain candidates are put up from certain constituencies, people consider whether a candidate is a capable man and then cast their votes. If that candidate's party is defeated in some other constituencies and does not get a majority in the legislature, the people who voted for him cannot be blamed for that. What is wrong with the people of Kerala? Is it our fault that we are educated? Is it our fault that we have so many graduates? Is it our fault that even the *rickshawwalahs* read newspapers? Kerala knows about democracy more than any other part of India. Kerala was having democratic government even in prehistoric days. Our Perumals were all elected. The representatives of our local governments were all elected. We are proud of that. We know what democracy is. We need not be told about that. We have not done any fault in electing the candidates whom we think are capable. You are now imposing, more or less, something upon us, the enlightened and educated people of Kerala for no fault of ours. I, therefore, want the Government to use the President's Rule to the minimum possible period.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with the adoption of the resolution on the Presidential Proclamation and the passage of the Bill seeking to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Kerala to make laws, and also the refusal of the Government and the ruling party members of the House to accept even the most reasonable amendments to the substantial clause of the Bill, I am constrained to say that the Government and the Congress Party have driven the first, large, outsized nail into the coffin of the Constitution and of parliamentary democracy in this country. The Government, by putting party interests above national interests, have set a very dangerous precedent for the future of democratic elections and their aftermath in this country, and it augurs ill for any State in future if a non-Congress party or parties get

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath.]

a majority. If the Congress Party does not get a majority in a State after the elections, a situation similar to what happened in Kerala two months ago would come about.

The Minister of State in the course of his reply to the debate, referring to article 356 of the Constitution, quoted what I had said in the Constituent Assembly. But may I point out to him and the House—you were not in the Chair at that time—that my amendment at that time to this article of the Constitution was not accepted and the original article as drafted was retained which reads as follows:

> "If the President, on receipt of a report from the Governor of a State or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen...."

The words "or otherwise" are still there. That is why I wanted the Government to act upto the spirit and letter of article 356 and explore all possible avenues, besides or notwithstanding the report of the Governor, with regard to the formation of a stable ministry in Kerala. I still hold the opinion, Sir, that if the Assembly had been convened by the Governor there were prospects of a democratic government in Kerala being formed soon after the elections.

I would say only one word more and I will have done. The new Governor of Kerala is well known to most of us. He was a colleague of ours in this House. Though on one or two occasions he did not display, show or betray the conciousness of an emergency in the country—at that time, I believe, you also were in the Chair when he raised a question as to whether there was an emergency at all in the country—I do hope that he will function in Kerala in a manner that will not merely suggest his consciousness of the emergency but also.....

Mr. Speaker: Then he was a Member only; now he is a Governor.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is higher up. He may forget all about the emergency. He is now elevated.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore he has responsibilities.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am thankful for the luminous light you have shed on the matter, and I do hope that he will be conscious, very acutely conscious, of the new responsibilities that have devolved upon him, and discharge them not merely to the best of his ability but bearing in mind that this poor State of Kerala which has lost its legislature by an arbitrary fiat of the Government will be saved, and the future of it safe and secure in his hands. He will be judged by what he does and how he acts in Kerala.

May I say before I close that the Government by not exploring the avenues or possibilities of forming a democratic government and by refusing to bring at least one or two so-called Leftist Communists, really pro-China Communists to trial, have shown only a tendency which I may describe as willingness to wound but afraid to strike? I do hope that they will act in a better, more statesman-like manner in future and try to convince the country that they do stand by parliamentary democracy and by the Constitution and not act in the same cavalier fashion that they had acted in regard to Kerala on this occasion.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Sir, the interest that this House has shown during the discussion of the proposals placed before it on behalf of the Government conclusively proves that the interests of the State of Kerala, the interests of the people of Kerala and the interests of the administration of Kerala are perfectly safe in the hands of Parliament. Whether the legislature there is in a state of temporarily suspended animation—legislature is not obliterated

altogether; for the time being it is in a state of suspended animation—throughout the period the legislature continues to be so, this Parliament will look to the interests of all the possible elements in Kerala, whether they be for the Government or against the Government. Of this those of our friends in the Opposition, who are having so many inflictions at the Government, at the ruling party, the Congress Party, may rest assured.

I was very flattered and even a bit amused when I found the spokesman of the Communist Party displaying such a great love for democracy. If this love for democracy continues to grow in them, in a very short time we expect to see very large scale conversions to democracy and that will solve at least one of the national problems of India.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: What is your conception of democracy?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Let us hope that this love is there not only to be used as a big stick to beat the Government with but that this is sincere and is growing in their hearts.

My hon. friend of the Muslim League there assured us very kindly that democracy has been existing in Kerala from time immemorial; that from very old days democracy had been working in Kerala. But my hon. friend forgot that in those times there was no Muslim League in Kerala.

Shri Koya: No Congress also.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: The trouble for democracy has come with the growth of Muslim League in Kerala. If the League had not existed, perhaps one of the parties would have got a workable majority to run a government. That is a major point for consideration which was forgotten by my hon. friend.

Shri Koya: We saved you in 1960.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: There is not much to be spoken. The Government will work under the committee that has been set up by Parliament and under your guidance, Sir. I believe, the agency that you are setting up now will work with perfect justice and, I should say, with perfect non-attachment or non-aversion, that is, with what we say in our own words *raga deesha vimukta* (रागद्वेष विमुक्त) It would work without attachment to anybody and without aversion to anybody so that my friends opposite and my friends belonging to their groups in Kerala may rest assured that their interests will be perfectly and safely looked after.

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the committee constituted under the Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act previously met twice, once at Delhi and secondly at Trivandrum.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Twice in how many years?

Shri A. V. Raghavan: In six months. On both these occasions the time given to Members was very short. On the first occasion the committee was given hardly five days and we from Kerala require four days to reach Delhi by train and it is very difficult to get reservation by plane at such short notice. On the second occasion it was intimated to us that the meeting will be held at Delhi but thereafter we received a telegram saying that the venue has been changed from Delhi to Trivandrum; so much so that many Members had already left for Delhi and they had to get back to Trivandrum immediately.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Democratic procedures!

Shri A. V. Raghavan: On both these occasions many Members could not attend the meeting either at Delhi or at Trivandrum because of the confusion of the Home Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: The Lok Sabha Secretariat had to pay that additional expenditure.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it so?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It was because the Home Minister wanted it to be at Trivandrum for another purpose. Therefore the venue was shifted.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: The notice for the third meeting was circulated to Members saying that the Committee is meeting in Delhi, but before the Committee could hold its meeting. . .

Mr. Speaker: It was under those circumstances that one Member had booked his seat and ultimately, because it was cancelled and he returned the ticket, he had to suffer.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: The third meeting was fixed to be held at Delhi but in the mean time a new Proclamation was promulgated so much so that the third meeting could not be held, as a result of which certain Acts have already lapsed; for example, the Kerala Building Lease and Rent Control Act has already lapsed. Because the courts are closed now there is no difficulty, but the courts are likely to reopen on the 17th of this month. Therefore may I request the Home Minister to convene a meeting of this Committee before the 17th and re-enact the Kerala Building Lease and Rent Control Act? Sufficient notice must be given to Members and. . .

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: They would not give you notice.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: . . this Act should be re-enacted in a very short period. This is all I have to submit.

Shri Hathi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been sought perhaps to argue that by not accepting the amendments which, according to Shri Kamath and others, were innocent. . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Reasonable.

Shri Hathi: .... the Government has shown its disinclination of working in a democratic method.

Shri Ranga: What else? I wish, you had accepted them.

Shri Hathi: I am coming to that. So far as the Committee's functions are concerned, it is a consultative committee while, it is forgotten, we are giving the overall authority to Parliament itself.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: For one or two days only you will have Kerala in Parliament.

Shri Hathi: Whatever the Act enacted by the President either with the meeting of the Consultative Committee or without the Consultative Committee, this Act is not an absolute one. Let us not forget that it is the Parliament which has the overall power over this, that is, under clause (4) of section 3. This point is very clear. I am sorry that they have missed this important clause. It reads:—

> "Every Act enacted by the President under sub-section (2) shall, as soon as may be after enactment, be laid before each House of Parliament.
>
> Either House of Parliament may, by resolution passed within seven days from the date on which the Act has been laid before it. . . ."

Shri Ranga: Has it ever been possible in this House to set aside all other work, give notice of amendments and get them moved in this House within seven days after it has been placed before it, apart from other work that has already been notified before the House?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: With Pakistan and China on the border, besides.

Shri Hathi: It says:

"Either House of Parliament may, by resolution passed within seven days from the date on which the Act has been laid before it under sub-section (3), direct any modifications to be made in the Act and if the modifications are agreed to by the other House of Parliament during the session in which the Act has been so laid before it or the session succeeding, such modifications shall be given effect to by the President by enacting an amending Act under sub-section (2)".

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I had read the Bill in detail before I gave the amendments.

Mr. Speaker: Is it a notice to be given within 7 days or a modification to be made within 7 days?

Shri Hathi: It is the notice.

Mr. Speaker: It is the notice to be given within 7 days.

Shri Ranga: No, Sir; it is not put like that. Suppose the Act has been laid before it on the 1st. The resolution is to be passed by the 8th. Before that, the Business Advisory Committee would have decided about the work of Parliament and we would have, some how or other, to pursue a special procedure in order to get a notice given and get it discussed and all the rest of it. How is it ever possible?

Shri Hathi: Generally, as I said, it will be our duty and the Government will take care to see that this Committee is called. I can assure the House that there will not be many occasions but very few occasions, if at all it is impossible to call the Committee, when this Committee will not be called. Otherwise, I can assure the House that the Committee will be called. So far as the agenda, etc. is concerned, we will take care that proper notice is given and that sufficient material is given to the Members because, after all, it is a question of getting the assistance from the Members. It is a question of knowing the views of the Members, taking the benefit of their experience and their knowledge. Therefore, it is not that this is simply a Committee which we are keeping only on paper....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Ornamental.

Shri Hathi: It is not ornamental. I must say that this Committee will be called and it will be consulted and the occasion, when it is not called, will be only exceptional. Otherwise, there is no reason why the Committee will not be called.

About the second thing which Prof. Ranga suggested—it is a suggestion—I take it in the spirit that, after all, we want democracy to function and we want that the people should elect their own representatives and that they should get a majority. But supposing there is no majority, what do we do? Today, the Constitution provides that this is the only course. What else could we do? Suppose we have some such machinery. It is a question for research. I am not close-minded. That is a suggestion. I can give him that much assurance. So far as the present position is concerned, there was no other way but this one. To say that the Government did not take sufficient steps to see that the party which could form a majority should have been invited and further enquiry should have been made, as Shri Kamath said, or otherwise is not the point. When the Governor had sent his report and when he said, "This is the factual position", there

[Shri Hathi.]

was no question of getting any information from outside and to that point I had sufficiently replied at length. I can assure one thing, through you, Sir, to the Members of Kerala and others that our idea is that, apart from this Committee being a Consultative Committee, we will also utilise it, with your permission, for other questions and problems relating to Kerala so that the question of the development of Kerala, the various projects, industries, education and other things, coud be looked into by this Committee.

I have already referred to that small Cabinet Sub-Committee which also looks to these questions. So far as we are concerned, the development of Kerala, the interests of the people of Kerala, will be the first responsibility of the Government of India and I can give an assurance, on behalf of the Government, that we shall take every step in that direction. This is not only in expression of words but I sincerely say that we will take interest in the development of Kerala so that the people of Kerala may get the maximum benefit of this legislation under the powers and the overall supervision of this august House—the Parliament.

With these words, I move.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

Let lobbies be cleared.

Lok Sabha Divided:

[13.50 hrs.

Division No. 26]

AYES

Achuthan, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alva, Shri A.S.
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Barupal, Shri P.L.
Bhanja Deo, Shri L.N.
Bhargava Shri M.B.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chaudhuri Shri D.S.
Chavda, Shrimati Joruben
Das, Shri B.K.
Das Bhatt, Shri P.C.
Gaekwad, Shri Pateh sinhrao
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Himatsingka, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M.L.
Jedhe, Shri
Jena, Shri
Jyotishi, Shri J.P.
Kadadi, Shri
Kappen, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C.M.
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Khan, Dr. P.N.
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Kureel Shri B.N.
Lahtan Chaudhry, Shri
Lakhan Das, Shri
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Menen, Shri
Maniyangadan, Shri
Matcharaju, Shri
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Muthiah, Shri
Naik, Shri D.J.
Oza, Shri
patel, Shri Man Sinh P.
Patil, Shri V.T.
Patnaik, Shri B.C.
Pillai, Shri Nataraja
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai
Raju, Shri D.B.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Reddiar, Shri
Saha, Dr. S.K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Samnani, Shri
Sanji Rupji, Shri
Saraf, Shri Shum Lal
Sarma, Shri A.T.
Sen, Shri P.G.
Shah Shrimati Jayaben
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Shankaraiya, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati
Singh, Shri K.K.
Singh, Shri S.T.
Singha, Shri, G. K.
Snatak, Shri Nardeo
Subbaraman, Shri
Thengal, Shri Nallakoya
Tiwary, Shri D.N.
Tiwary, Shri K.N.
Tiwary, Shri R.S.
Ulkey, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wadiwa, Shri
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadava, Shri B.P.

NOES

Alvares, Shri	Kumaran, Shri. M.K.	Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri R.
Bade, Shri	Lakhmu Bhawani, Shri	Ranga, Shri
Bagari, Shri	Limaye, Shri Madhu	Shashank Manjari ,Shrimati
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu	Mahato, Shri Bhajahari	Shinkre, Shri
Deo, Shri P.K.	Misra, Dr. U.	Singh, Shri J.B.
Elias, Shri Mohammad	Mukerjee, Shri H.N.	Singh, Shri Y.D.
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shankar	Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan	Sivasankaran, Shri
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu	Pottekkatt, Shri	Yashpal Singh, Shri
Koya, Shri	Raghavan, Shri A.V.	

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I pressed the button but the machine was not working. I am for 'No'.

Shri R. G. Dubey (Bijapur North): I wrongly pressed the button 'Neutral'. I am for 'Aye'.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha): I am also for 'Aye'.

Mr. Speaker: All that is recorded.

The result of the Division is: 'Ayes' ....96; 'Noes' .... 26.

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a tangible victory for us.

13.49½ hrs

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS—KERALA, 1965-66

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up the discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Kerala for the year 1965-66. Those who want to move their cut motions may do so within 15 minutes.

Demand Nos. I to LIII and LV are before the House.

DEMAND NO. I—AGRICULTURAL INCOME TAX AND SALES TAX

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,21,600 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Agricultural Income Tax and Sales Tax'."

DEMAND NO. II—LAND REVENUE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11, 02,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

DEMAND NO. III—EXCISE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,20,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Excise'."

DEMAND NO. IV—TAXES ON VEHICLES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,25,600 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'."

DEMAND NO. V—STAMPS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,21,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. VI—REGISTRATION FEE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,86,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Registration Fee'. "

DEMAND NO. VII—STATE LEGISLATURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,63,600 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'State Legislature'."

DEMAND NO. VIII—ELECTIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,81,100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Elections' ."

DEMAND NO. IX—HEADS OF STATES, MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,12,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff'."

DEMAND NO. X—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,25,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of District Administration and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. XI—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,44,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Administration of Justice' ."

DEMAND NO. XII—JAILS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45, 82,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND NO. XIII—POLICE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,07,20,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. XIV—STATE INSURANCE AND MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,22,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'State Insurance and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. XV—SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,44,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Scientific Departments'."

DEMAND NO.—XVI—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,67,70,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'University Education' ."

DEMAND NO. XVII—GENERAL EDUCATAION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,69,23,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'General Education'."

DEMAND NO.—XVIII—TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,06,01,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Technical Education'. "

DEMAND NO. XIV—MEDICAL

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,90,01,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will

come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND No. XX—PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,98,70,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND No. XXI—PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,71,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Public Health Engineering'."

DEMAND No. XXII—AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,31,87,100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. XXIII—FISHERIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,02,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Fisheries'."

DEMAND No. XXIV—RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,97,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Rural Development'."

DEMAND No. XXV—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 94,53,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966 in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND No. XXVI—CO-OPERATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,67,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Cooperation'."

DEMAND No. XXVII—IINDUSTRIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 81,98,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Industries'. "

DEMAND No. XXVIII—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,45,50,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works'. "

DEMAND No. XXIX—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,61,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND No. XXX—HARIJAN WELFARE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,45,26,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Harijan Welfare'."

DEMAND No. XXXI—STATISTIC AND MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,09,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Statistics and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XXXII—IRRIGATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,48,30,100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND No. XXXIII—PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,82,64,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Public Works' "

DEMAND No. XXXIV—PORTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,26,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated

Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ports'.'

DEMAND No. XXXV—TRANSPORT SCHEMES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,91,68,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966 in respect of 'Transport Schemes'."

DEMAND No. XXXVI—FAMINES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,81,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Famines'."

DEMAND No. XXXVII—PENSIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,48,66,100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Pensions'."

DEMAND No. XXXVIII—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,15,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. XXXIX—FOREST

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,17,57,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND No. XL—MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,13,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XLI—MISCELLANEOUS COMPENSATIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,68,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Compensations and Assignments'."

DEMAND NO. XLII—NATIONAL EMERGENCY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not not exceeding Rs. 11,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966 in respect of 'National Emergency'."

DEMAND NO. XLIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 93,27,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital outlay on the Public Health' ."

DEMAND NO. XLIV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,84,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Agricultural Improvement'."

DEMAND NO. XLV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,85,52,800 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development'."

DEMAND NO. XLVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,77,23,800 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Irrigation'."

DEMAND NO. XLVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,80,78,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. XLVIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,25,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Other Woks'."

DEMAND NO. XLIX—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 66,77,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

DEMAND NO. L—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON TRANSPORT SCHEMES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,71,800 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Tansport Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. LI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,65,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND NO. LII—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,08,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'.".

DEMAND NO. LIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,26,76,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading'. "

DEMAND NO. LV—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE GOVERNMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,92,90,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966 in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Government'."

श्री यशपाल सिंह : (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, केरल के मामले के लिए सरकार खुद जिम्मेवार है कि वहां डिमाक्रेटिक गवर्नमेंट नहीं बन सकी है । इन 17 सालों में कांग्रेस सरकार ने कोई काम ऐसा नहीं किया कि जिससे जनतंत्र के लिए अनुकूल वायुमंडल तैयार हो सके ।

13.51 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

न जनता को जनतंत्र की ट्रेनिंग मिल सकी है और न जनतंत्र का एटमासफियर है । इस हालत में सरकार को यह चाहिए था कि खुद लोगों से पूछती कि इस मामले में क्या किया जाये । हम लोग मुखालिफ नहीं है, हम तो सरकार के हितैषी हैं, यहां सरकार

को रास्ता बतलाने के लिए बैठे हुए है । ऐसा कोई देश नहीं है जो अपने यहां 17 सालों में ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा न कर सका हो कि उसके यहां किसी भी प्रदेश में डिमाक्रैटिक सरकार कायम की जा सके । यह सरकार ऐसा नहीं कर सकी, यह इसकी सब से बड़ी अयोग्यता है । चाहिए तो यह था कि सरकार खुद वहां से इस इश्यू पर हट जाती, लेकिन ऐसा न करके वहां की जनता का गला घोंटा गया और वहां की जनता पर राष्ट्रपति के शासन का भार लाद दिया गया । जहां पर भी कांग्रेस को बहुमत प्राप्त नहीं होता वहां ही इस प्रकार की स्थिति हो जाती है । पटियाला, पेप्सू में ऐसा हुआ, केरल में दो तीन बार ऐसा हो चुका है, राजस्थान में जहां उनको बहुमत नहीं मिला वहां यही हुआ, मध्य प्रदेश में यही हुआ । जनता की शक्ति को मान्यता न देकर अपने को कायम रखने का प्रयत्न इन स्थानों पर किया गया । इस हालत में मैं नहीं समझता कि किस तरह से सरकार यह मांग ले कर सदन के सामने आ सकती है । कांग्रेस सरकार का यह कर्तव्य है कि पहले देश में उपयुक्त वातावरण कायम करे जिस वायुमंडल में कि जम्हूरियत पनप सके । क्या इस हालत में वहां जम्हूरियत पनप जायेगी । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कांग्रेस सरकार से कि क्या इस हालत में जम्हूरियत पनपेगी ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में 430 एम० एल० ए० वोट डालने गये विधान परिषद् के लिए, और उन 430 में से 14 एम० एल० ए० के वोट इसलिए खारिज हो गये कि उन बेचारों को यह पता नहीं था कि निशान दायीं तरफ लगाना चाहिए या बाईं तरफ लगाना चाहिए । यह एटमासफियर तक पैदा नहीं हो सका । यहां ही हम देखते है कि जब वोटिंग होता है तो कुछ हमारे साथी नहीं समझते कि किस जगह निशान लगाया जाये और इसलिए उनके वोट इनवैलिड हो जाते है ।

कांग्रेस सरकार ने देश के अन्दर ऐसा वातावरण पैदा नहीं किया कि जनता में आत्मविश्वास पैदा हो । आज जनता में कोई सेल्फ कानफिडेंस नहीं है । जनता को डरा डरा कर उससे वोट लिये जाते हैं ।

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री होथी) : यहां वोट डालने के लिए बटन दबाना होता है, उसमें गलती हो जाती है, निशान नहीं लगाना होता ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अमरीका में पिछले पचास सालों में एक दफा भी निरीह जनता पर गोली नहीं चली, लेकिन इस देश की जनता पर 17 सालों में चार हजार दफा गोली चल चुकी है । सरकार चाहती है कि संगीनों के साये में जनतंत्र कायम रहे । नाबालिगों पर गोलियां चली, मजदूर ने रोटी मांगी तो उसको गोली दी गयी, अगर किसान ने लगान आधा करने के लिए आवाज उठायी तो उसको गोली दी गयी, अगर बोनस मांगा गया तो गोली दी गयी । जनता को संगीनों से डरा कर सरकार चाहती है कि देश में जनतंत्र कायम रहे । ऐसा हरगिज नहीं हो सकता ।

आज जो हालत है उसमें भी सरकार दूसरों का कहना नहीं मानती, हम लोगों से इस बारे में राय नहीं लेती, खुद में जान नहीं है, और जान वाले से पूछती नहीं कि क्या किया जाये । इस अवस्था में केरल का शासन अच्छी तरह कैसे चल सकता है ? आज हमारे उप गृह मंत्री यहां बैठे है । मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूं कि उनको देश से पूछना चाहिए कि इस केरल के मसले को कैसे हल किया जाये । 45 करोड़ जनता की आवाज को अकेली कांग्रेस नहीं दबा सकती । आज वहां कोई पार्टी नहीं है, वहां पार्टी बनने नहीं देते । वहां लोगों को लोभ दिया गया है, बाकायदा रुपये से वोटों को खरीदा गया है । ऐसा कहां नहीं हुआ ? क्या राजस्थान में ऐसा नहीं हुआ, क्या मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसा

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

नहीं हुआ । सारी जगह ऐसा हुआ । आज सरकार वहां लाखों रुपया खर्च करने के बाद भी सफल नहीं हुई है और किंकर्तव्य-विमूढ़ हो रही है । उसे जनता से पूछना चाहिए कि इन हालात में क्या किया जाये । वहां ऐसे हालात पैदा नहीं हो सके हैं जिनमें कि जनतंत्र पनप सके । ऐसी हालत में यह अच्छा नहीं लगता कि वहां की जनता को दबा कर वहां डिमाक्रेसी के स्थान पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन कायम किया जाये ।

आज से पचास साल पहले तो यह बात ठीक थी, अंग्रेज के जमाने में यह चीज हो सकती थी क्योंकि उनका एक वाइसराय रूल करता था, और वही अंग्रेजों का प्रतिनिधि था । उस वक्त आर्डिनेन्स जारी हो सकते थे । लेकिन आज तो देश में अपना शासन है । लेकिन आज हालत यह है कि गरीब जनता को बैलट बाक्स तक पहुंचने नहीं दिया जाता । अमीर आदमी खड़े हो जाते हैं और गरीब जनता को बैलट बाक्स तक नहीं पहुंचने दिया जाता । ऐसी हालत में सरकार को चाहिए कि सच्चाई और ईमानदारी के साथ, देश भक्ति के साथ जनतांत्रिक प्रणाली के अनुसार, जनता के नुमायन्दों से पूछे कि कैसे इस समस्या को सुलझाया जाये । हम सरकार के हितैषी हैं, हम सरकार को सच्ची बात बतलाने के लिये यहां बैठे हैं ।

पुरुषाः बहवो राजन् सतत प्रिय वादिनः ।
अप्रियस्य तु पथ्यस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः ।।

हम सरकार का हित चाहते है, हम देश का हित चाहते हैं, अगर सरकार गलत रास्ते पर चले तो हम उसको रोकने का प्रयत्न करते हैं । चाहे हम से सरकार नाराज भले ही हो ले, लेकिन हम उसको सही रास्ते पर लाने का यत्न करते हैं, जैसे कि अगर किसी शख्स ने शराब पी रखी हो और वह नशे में कुएं में गिरने जा रहा हो, तो हम उसको वैसा करने से रोकने का प्रयत्न करेंगे चाहे वैसा करने में वह हम पर ही अपना गुस्सा क्यों न निकाल ले और और चाहे उससे हमारी टक्कर क्यों न हो जाये । हम चाहेंगे कि उस शख्स को बचा लिया जाये चाहे उससे हम को कुछ कष्ट भी हो । तो इसी तरह हम सरकार को गड्ढे में गिरने से बचाना चाहते हैं । इसलिए बजाय इसके कि सरकार हमारे सामने डिमांड्स ले कर आवे, उसको चाहिए कि पहले केरल में ऐसा एटमासफियर पैदा करे जिसमें कि जनतंत्र पनप सके ।

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): In the first place, I have to express my regret that the time allotted for this budget debate, which covers about 55 demands, is only 2½ hours. Sir, the whole State budget is to be covered within a period of 2½ hours.

Sir, when the budget was introduced here, a statement was circulated on the 8th March. In that statement it has been stated that, considering the limited object of the presentation of State budget to Parliament, it is hardly necessary to dilate on the economic and other developments in the State during the current year. Sir, again Hon'ble Members will, however, appreciate that I am presenting only a provisional budget of Kerala Government for the next year. I am sure they will not expect me to propose measures at this stage for covering the budgetary deficit of Rs. 82 lakhs which has just been revealed. When this budget was originally introduced and the motion for Vote-on-Account was discussed here, even then the Finance Minister said that a detailed budget would be prepared and presented to this House if it became necessary and events subsquent to that have made it necessary that the Central Government should take over the duties of administering that State. The present proclamation imposing the President's rule came subsequently. Regarding the financial, economic and other developments in the State during the pre-

vious year or the current year, no mention has been made. The Members of Parliament who are deemed to be responsible for the administration of the State, for evolving schemes for the development of the State, are left in the dark and I think that the responsibility vested in the Parliament cannot be discharged properly if things are allowed to be done like this. Anyhow, Sir I do not want to go into details regarding those matters. On various occasions here, several Members have represented in this Parliament regarding the economic backwardness of the State and the funds allotted for various Five-Year Plans.

14 hrs.

I am very happy that Members from all sides of the House take interest in the Kerala affairs, whenever they come up here for discussion. But to my dismay I find that the interest that they take is more in political matters than in the economic or social matters concerning that State. I hope my hon. friends in this house from all parts of the country will look into the real problem that faces the State, will consider what the economic condition is, how to develop it and how to bring that State to the all-India level. I hope that these matters will be given more attention to and that during this period when the President's rule is there and when Parliament is directly responsible for the welfare of that State, Members will leave aside politics and personalities and will take more interest in the affairs connected with the economic and social aspects of the State, because if they do so, then that will be for the good of the State and of the country as well.

I suggest that Finance Minister may send a team of officers or persons who are capable of doing something to study these problems, and study the potentialities of the State regarding industries and other developmental activities and suggest and implement schemes for the development of the State.

One thing that I have to bring to the notice of this august House is the heavy debt position of the State. From the papers supplied to us we find that the service charges of the debts, mainly debts from the Central Government are very heavy. Some time back, a suggestion was made by the State Government that loans given by the Central Government to the State might be categorised into three types in other words, that they may be classified according to the nature of the scheme on which the capital expenditure is incurred from out of the loans. The scheme of capital expenditure may be classified under three categories, productive, partially productive and unproductive. The suggestion of the State Government to get over the present predicament into which the State has fallen, is that the loans for productive expenditure may be returned with interest in a reasonable term. As regards partially productive loans, the suggestion is that they may be returned, of course, without interest. As regards those loans which are being utilised for unproductive enterprises, the suggestion is that they may be considered as outright grants. Unless this step is taken, my submission is that it will not be possible for the State to continue to pay the interest that is being paid now.

In this connection, I am happy to not that the Union Government have agreed to consider the loans that are being paid for the work to prevent sea erosion as outright grants and treat the work as a national scheme. Similarly, I suggest that all loans for purposes of unproductive enterprises in the State may be considered as outright grants.

Regarding the working of the Third Five Year Plan of the State, from the papers supplied to us, we find that in two main sectors, namely the agricultural sector and the industrial sector, there have been very heavy shortfalls. The Third Plan provision for the whole of the Third Plan period, that is, for 1961-66 for agricultural programmes is Rs. 3171·70 lakhs includ-

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ing Rs. 677·87 lakhs provided in the budget for 1965-66 the total expenditure comes only to Rs. 2452 lakhs. This leaves a gap of Rs. 719·70 lakhs in the agricultural sector throughout the Third Five Year Plan. Similarly, under the head 'Industries and Mining' an amount Rs. 380·41 lakhs has been the shortfall in expenditure. Though the amount has been allotted for the State under the Third Plan, we find that the amount has not been utilised. I do not blame the Finance Minister or the Union Government for this. But what I would submit is that this is a matter that must be seriously taken note of. We speak of unemployment there; we speak of food scarcity in the State, and yet we find that this amount has not yet been spent. I do not know why they are not spending it and yhy they are not even thinking of spending it. This is a matter that has to be looked into. As we see from the papers now, there is only a small deficit, but recently I have got certain information to the effect that about Rs. 15 to 20 crores had been requested for the State Government for the developmental activities of the State during the current financial year. I hope that the Finance Ministry will very sympathically consider this request.

Then, there are various other matters which are going by default for want of foreign exchange and for want of sanction of foreign exchange. There are several irrigation projects in the State which had been included in the Second Plan and which had spilled over to the Third Plan but on which no work has yet been started, the main reason being want of sanction of foreign exchange by the Finance Ministry. My submission is that these matters must be looked into.

In this conection, I would like to stress about one particular project. I have referred here several times to the Idikki hydel project. Recently there have been certain reports in the papers that there is a move on the part of the Union Government to slow it down. My information is that there had been a conference recently between the Finance Minster, the officers of the State Government and some officers of the CWPC and it was almost decided there that only the minimum essential unavoidable expenditure should be incurred on this project and it should be slowed down to the maximum extent. If this is true—I do not know whether it is true; I do no. vouchsafe for it but I have got certain information to this effect from certain reliable quarters—and there is a decision to slow it down to the maximum extent possible, then it would mean that the Idikki project is not going to be taken up immediately. The State Government, the Governor Shri A. P. Jain who has gone there, and all the officers of the State Government have tried their best to impress upon the Central Government, the Minister of Irrigation and Power and the CWPC the absolute necessity of taking it up. But now it seems that Government are thinking of slowing it down. If that is true, then I may be pardoned to say that the people of Kerala would not forgive this

From the explanatory memorandum circulated to us we find that the income from factories and from industries was low last year. The reason given is the lack power; and it has been stated that because of the power-cut during the summer season there, several industrial could not work. Several industries in the State under the Central sector had to stop work for nearly six monthe or so. In such a contingency, when we say that there is power available, and if the project could be taken up, power could be produced at the cheapest rate in India we do not know why it is not taken up and why it is said on the other hand, that they are not going to take it up. If it is true that the Idikki project is going to be slowed down then that is a great wrong done to the State.

Another thing that I want to bring to the notice of the Government is about the land-tax. The Land Tax Act there had been struck down by the High Court, and the matter was

then taken up to the Supreme Court, and there it was struck down in 1961. Subsequently, that was revalidated by Parliament by including it in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution. Under the Land Tax Act, the amount could be collected from the agriculturist as tax from the land.

In this connection, I may also bring to the notice of Government that the agriculturists are paying various other types of taxes. One is the land tax, then there is what is called the plantation tax, then there is additional tax on land, then agricultural income tax. The Finance Minister in this statement says that the increase in revenue is largely due to the anticipated arrears under the New Land Tax Act which has since been revelidated. For three years, because the Act was struck down as unconstitutional by the High Court, no tax could be collected. If the intention of Government is to collect all the arrears in a lump sum, my submission is that the agriculturists would be put to very great difficulty. To avoid that, they must be given time to pay the arrears in instalments. Their failure to pay is not due to any fault of theirs. It was due to a defect in the legislation. Of course, Parliament has revalidated and it could be collected. I have no objection to that. But what I submit is that some time must be given to the people for paying it in instalments and instructions must issue to the revenue authorities accordingly. Unless this is done, the people will be put to very great difficulties.

Regarding sales tax, I have nothing to say against the Sales Tax Act. Of course, there is a big controversy there whether it should be single-point or multi-point. But what I have to say is about the sales tax administration. In various towns, in many places, there are people who pay both sales tax and Central income tax. They say that as regards the Central income-tax they do not find any difficulty. But with regard to the sales tax, there is a rumour—I do not know whether it is true—that every officer in an area has been asked to collect so much amount. The merchants and traders are not assessed to sales tax on the basis of any accounts. The officers are told to collect so much amount from each place. Of course, they do not make this public, but the rumour is that this is what they do. There is a lot of harassment from these officers. I submit, this matter must be looked into. Since the Finance Minister is in charge of these things now, he could see that the administration of the sales tax department is brought in line with that of the central income-tox department.

You have rung the bell again. As I submitted earlier, this is Kerala's budget for the year. We have only 2½ hours for this debate. I would earnestly appeal to you to allot some more time to it, though I would not take much more time.

Another thing is regarding the rubber plantations. Recently a paper circulated by the Rubber Board says that during the period ended January 1965, the utilisation of natural rubber as against the utilisation of synthetic rubber in the whole of India was found to be less than what it was during the same period the previous year. My submission is that this is because of the increased production of synthetic rubber. Government have adopted certain measures to compel the manufacturers to use synthetic rubber. This has become a troublesome thing. As regards natural rubber, Kerala enjoys a monopoly because of climatic and other conditions. Natural rubber production has increased and every step is being taken by Government and the Rubber Board to increase the production of natural rubber. At the same time, we find the utilisation by industry of natural rubber is decreasing while the use of synthetic rubber by it is increasing because of the activities of Government. This is a matter that must be looked into. I hope the Ministry will do so.

[Shri Maniyangadan].

So many other things remain, communications and the like, but for want of time I do not go into the details. But I would say one thing. There are distressing reports reaching us that the price of rice has gone up tremendously in the state. Last time when the Demands of the Food and Agriculture Ministry were discussed, I referred to this. This is a matter that has created a lot of heart-burning among the people of the State. I do not stand for statutory rationing. But I want that the levy system must be abolished. What exactly happened, I do not know. But my impression is that it is because of this unnecessary harasment and troubles caused by police and village officers that all these troubles have arisen. As I said, the levy system must be abolished. The present cordoning of the State from the neighbouring states of Madras and Andhra should be removed and free flow of rice from Madras and Andhra allowed which will, I am sure, bring down the price. There is only informal rationing in the state. As I submitted on a previous occasion, informal rationing presupposes a quantity of rice being made available to the public in the open market. If this condition is not fulfilled, it is not possible to work this system. There may be unsocial elements who will make capital out of such a situation. That must be avoided. So I suggest that free flow of rice from the neighbouring states must be allowed, the levy system must be abolished and there should not be any statutory rationing at all. If these things are not done, the people of the State would suffer.

Shri M. K. Kumaran (Chirayinkil): My hon. friend, Shri Maniyangadan, and several other Members dealt with the political aspect of the crisis in Kerala today and the other day and I do not wish to cover the ground already covered by my hon. friend. I wish to say that the problem of Kerala is mainly an economic one, but that does not mean that we have no other problems. There are political problems, there are communal problems and there are many other problems. But the basic problem troubling the people of the State is economic. How are we going to solve it? That is the challenge now facing this Parliament and this country and the political parties also.

If you study the budgets of the past five or six years, that is after the Kerala State came into existence, you will find that the predominant feature of the budget of Kerala is its deficit character. All the Finance Ministers of the State have been struggling hard to present a balanced budget, but they have not succeeded. This chronic deficit of the State shows the weakness, the illness of the economy of the State. Of all the Ministers of the State, the Finance Minister is the most unpopular because he has to bring new taxation measures every year in his attempt to present a balanced budget. Thus, this state has now come to a stage where it cannot go any farther. As regards taxation, the State has reached the saturation point. The maximum taxation level has been reached. This aspect of the economic condition of the State should be seriously considered by the Central Finance Ministry, and some way should be found to change this financial condition of the State.

As my friends have pointed on many occasions, Kerala is backward in industry, backward in agricultural production, backward in employment, and backward even in generation of electric power. As you know, Kerala State is very rich in water resources. If these resources can be utilised properly and efficiently, not only can the State have very cheap ppwer, but it can also supply cheap power to the neighbouring States which are deficit in electric power. We know, and the Central Government also knows, that Kerala is industrially very backward, but the main pre-condition for the industrialisation of the State is avail-

ability of and self-sufficiency in cheap electric power, but in this matter during the last three Plans, the State has been neglected. During the Second Plan, because of the non-availability of foreign exchange, so many important projects had to be postponed, and work could not be carried on. That is the condition today also.

So many friends have referred to the importance of the Idiki project in the State. That is the most important power project not only in that State, but even in the southern region taken as a whole. But the foreign exchange component of the project has become a hurdle to the implementation of it.

The Government of Canada has agreed to help that project with foreign exchange. Their engineers came here, and they had consultations with the State and Central Governments and also submitted their report. The only thing that remains to be done is the conclusion of an agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of India. The Government of Canada has provided 5 million dollars in their budget for the current year for this purpose, but the Central Government, the Finance Ministry of the Government of India, has not so far taken any steps to conclude that agreement and to make that foreign exchange available for the implementation of the Idiki project.

Shri Maniyangadan referred to another thing, a thing which has been brought to my notice also, namely the double talk of the Central Ministries here. On Friday Shri Hathi, who had something to do with Irrigation and Power previously, stated that he loved the Idiki project, and that the Government would do everything possible to implement it speedily, but as has been pointed out, there is a conspiracy going on behind the people of Kerala and behind this House against the implementation of that project. Recently there was a meeting in the Finance Minister's room in Delhi, which was attended by very important officers of the Finance Ministry and also the Chairman of the Electricity Board of Kerala and one of the Advisers. At that meeting it was decided that this project should be slowed down to the maximum extent possible, and that the funds allotted to it should be diverted to other projects. This decision was imposed on the Chairman of the Kerala Electricity Board. Of course, the Adviser is a Central Government man, he also accepted it. This is how things are being done behind the back of the people of Kerala. The Government of India is trying to cheat them. They are given very nice, sweet promises here, but they are doing other things behind their back. This should not be done. The people of Kerala will not tolerate this.

The Electricity Board of Kerala demanded Rs. 6 crores for the fulfilment of their plans for the last year of the Third Plan regarding this Idiki project, but only Rs. 1 crore has been allotted to it. My information is that the authorities in the State have to meet contractual commitments to the extent of Rs. 160 lakhs this year. If they do not fulfil them, the contractors will sue them and claim compensation. This Rs. 160 lakhs is for work already done, but only Rs. 1 crore is allotted, and the Central Finance Ministry wants to divert funds to other projects. That is the game going on here.

Shri Hathi was saying so many things, giving so many sweet promises, but the people of Kerala have their own bitter experience. The other day Shri Sreekantan Nair referred to the ITI building now being constructed very close to the aerodrome at Trivandrum. From the very beginning of the construction of the building, there was a public protest, and very eminent citizens of Trivandrum brought this issue to the notice of the Government and told them that if they constructed that building, the airport could

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not be converted into an international one as promised by the Government of India. But in spite of the warning and notice given by responsible citizens of the State, some Government officers took it into their heads that it should be completed. Unlike other projects, the construction work went on very speedily, and now the building is near completion.

Shri Sreekantan Nair referred to Lt. Col. Goda Varma Raja, brother-in-law of the Maharaja of Travancore, who took much interest in the matter. He was thinking of going and offering satyagraha before Raj Bhavan. He also wanted to go to the spot with a hammer in his hand and demolish the building. He was prepared to go to such lengths because his patience came to an end. He represented the matter to the Governor, Shri V. V. Giri, who promised that the construction would be stopped, but later the officers gave a different version of the subject to the Governor who had to submit to their persuasion, because things are done by bureaucrats there, not by Shri Giri or Shri Jain who can understand the feelings of the people. Things are done by the bureaucrats who do not understand the feelings and interests of the people. That is how things are being done there under President's rule.

This kind of thing goes on in many many other spheres also. We have given notice of cut motions regarding certain issues, and I do not think I will get time to refer to all those issues. But one particular issue which has been made the subject-matter of a cut motion is about one PWD engineering workshop at Chakai in Trivandrum. That engineering workshop was started by Shri C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar while he was the Dewan of the Travancore State. That engineering workshop had a pride of place in the sphere of engineering industries. There were 700 very skilled workers working in that workshop. Now, under the popular Governments and also under the President's rule it has developed so much that now 240 workers are working there! And a very funny aspect of the position of the workshop is that to manage these 240 workers, the Government is having a staff of 125 members—a factory which is employing 240 workers is managed by a staff of 125 officers and other employees! That is how public undertakings are run in our State. This matter should be gone into and action should be taken to remove all these difficulties.

The Governor, Mr. Jain, is now touring the State. We read in the papers that he is giving promises everywhere to the people. People naturally crowd to see the new Governor. When his car passes, people come and crowd around it, and he stops the car, gets down and asks them 'what do you want?' and so on. The people want so many things, and he promises them offhand. This is good; this having contact with the people, that is good, and his giving promises to them, that is also good. But a day will come when the people will turn round and ask the Governor "what about your promises?" Then Mr. Jain will land in difficulties. Sir, this is a warning that I want to give to the Governor, Mr. Jain, because I think that he is a well meaning man; he wants to do something for the State of Kerala. But if this kind of attitute is taken by the Central Government and this is the attitute of the bureaucrats under Mr. Jain, then he will not be able to do anything there.

Sir, immediately after the arrival of Mr. Jain the food situation has become very serious in that State. He was Food Minister of the Government of India. He had to resign that ministership because of the food crisis, because of the production crisis in this country. So now he is facing another crisis in the State of Kerala. The prices had gone so high that the price of one kilo of rice which was 120 paise a few days before is now

170 paise. That is how the price of foodgrains has shot up.

In this connection I wish to impress upon the authorities, upon the Government of India and also the State Government, that statutory rationing should be introduced in the State. The informal rationing has become informal starvation for the people of Kerala. At least, the starvation should be formalised. So, statutory rationing should be introduced. There is no other way.

The levy system has failed completely, because there are certain persons in the Kottayam and Alleppey districts who are very powerful. They can challenge any government. And Mr. Maniyangadan and others belonging to the Congress Party are very much afraid of them. If they do not try to please them, they will go to the Kerala Congress. So there is a race between the Kerala Congress and the Congress for appearing these hoarders and profiteers in the Kottayam and Alleppey districts. The Government's measures to impose levy upon the agriculturists and take paddy from them have now failed. The Governor is faced with a very serious problem there. Only by imposing statutory rationing can the Government cope with the very serious food situation that is developing there.

Another thing. The price of kerosene oil which is used by our common people, that also is going high. The prices of other commodities are also shooting up. That is a very serious problem, and the Government should take immediate steps to check the rise of prices.

There was some report in the papers that the Central Government has consented to take up the sea erosion work as a Central work. That is a good move. If that is something beyond a mere promise and is going to materialise, the people of Kerala welcome that decision. That is a national problem. As we have a border problem here in Kashmir and Kutch and other places, that is also a border problem. There the danger is not from Pakistan or China but from the sea. Therefore it should be treated as a national problem and all amounts required for constructing the sea wall running along the coast of Kerala should be given by the Central Government.

Then there are matters relating to industrialisation and other things. But, as has already been said, two and a half hours' time is not enough for us to go into the details of the Budget and to deal with the various economic problems of the State. I wish only to say, as I said earlier, that the main problem of the State is an economic one, and if that is not solved, not only the Congress party but all parties will fail there and democracy also will fail there. Otherwise that is the best place where we can successfully implement parliamentary democracy and we can progress towards socialism, and that State will be a model for other parts of the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may now move the cut motions to the Demands for Grants in respect of Kerala State, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri Pottekkatt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Land Revenue' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to pay the share of basic tax due to the various Panchayats in Kerala.* (1)]

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Excise' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Reported attempt to rationalise prohibition in Kerala.* (2)]

Shri Pottekkatt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Taxes on Vehicles' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to reduce the tax on motor vehicles in Kerala.* (3)]

"That the demand under the head 'Taxes on Vehicles' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to encourage transport co-operatives in Kerala.* (4)]

"That the demand under the head 'Elections' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to take early steps to conduct election to the Kerala Legislative Assembly.* (5)]

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Elections' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to associate the representatives of Muslim League in Delimitation Committees.* (6)]

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Growing number of police atrocities in Kerala State.* (7)]

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure in getting cooperation of popular representatives in the administration.* (8)]

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to give representation to all shades of political opinions and all sections of population in Committees formed by Government.* (9)]

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to make effort to bring Malabar to the level of Travancore Cochin in the educational and industrial spheres.* (10)].

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for increasing the quantum of assistance given to Burma evacuees from Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,500.* (11)]

"That the demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for relaxing the conditions of loans given to Burma evacuees.* (12)]

Shri Pottekkatt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Administration of Justice' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to construct quarters for all judicial officers in Kerala.* (13)]

"That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to do away with the police verification of candidates selected by the Public Service Commission.* (14)]

"That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to enhance the T.A. of Police Officers in Kerala.* (15)]

"That the demand under the head 'State Insurance and Miscellaneous' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to expedite the compensation claim under the State Insurance Scheme.* (16)]

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'University Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for appointing Arabic Lecturers in the Calicut College and Palghat Victoria College.* (17)]

"That the demand under the head 'University Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Necessity of introducing Arabic in the oriental college Pattambi.* (18)]

"That the demand under the head 'University Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Necessity of starting an arts college at Tirur.* (19)]

"That the demand under the head 'General Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Reported move not to sanction more schools even in the educationally backward areas.* (20)]

"That the demand under the head 'General Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to appoint Arabic teachers in many schools where there are required number of students.* (21)]

"That the demand under the head 'General Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Necessity of upgrading the part time Arabic teachers to full time.* (22)]

"That the demand under the head 'General Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Retrenchment of a large number of craft teachers.* (23)]

Shri Pottekkatt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Medical' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to supply X-Ray films to the Calicut Medical College Hospital.* (24)]

Shri Pottekkatt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Public Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to provide water supply to Tellicherry, Cannanore and Badagara municipalities.* (26)]

Shri Pottekkatt: I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to introduce statutory rationing in Kerala.* (29)]

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Necessity of developing Tanur into a first class fisheries centre.* (30)]

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Failure to revive the mineral industry.* (31)]

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to pay off the 5-year dues to the workmen of M/s Hopkins and Williams Limited, Chaora.* (32)]

Shri Pottekkatt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to start new industries in the Malabar region of Kerala.* (33)]

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for starting more industries in Malabar area.* (34)]

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for starting fishery based industries in West Coast.* (35)]

Shri Pottekkatt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to expedite the Pazhassi and Kuttiyadi irrigation scheme.* (36)]

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to construct approach road to the Kuyyali bridge in the Tellicherry municipality.* (37)]

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for giving top priority to Melattur-Ferok Railway line in the lines to be recommended to the Central Government.* (38)]

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for meeting the State share of the proposed Tirur over-bridge.* (39)]

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for a direct road link between Alwaye and Calicut through the coastal area.* (40)]

Shri Pottekkatt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ports' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to expedite the work in connection with the Badagara pier and lighthouse.* (41)]

"That the demand under the head 'Transport Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to expedite the completion of the Badagar-Mahe Canal.* (42)]

"That the demand under the head 'Transport Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to expedite the construction of the West Coast Road in Kerala.* (43)]

"That the demand under the head 'Transport Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to introduce regular tourist stage carriages from all District Headquarters in Kerala.* (44)]

"That the demand under the head 'Transport Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to introduce catering establishments at Calicut and Cannanore by the State Transport Corporation.* (45)]

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Transport Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Necessity to sustain the 25,000 country crafts as financially viable units in Inland Waters Transport.* (46)]

"That the demand under the head 'Transport Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Necessity to develop Trivandrum Aerodrome so that it can receive jet planes and be a connecting link between New Delhi and Colombo and the Far East.* (47)]

Shri Pottekkatt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to acquire private forests in Kerala.* (48)]

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'National Emergency' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for starting an aerodrome at Calicut.* (49)]

Shri Pottekkatt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Loans and Advances by the Government' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to construct a sub-station at Badagara to meet the shortage of power.* (50)]

"That the demand under the head 'Loans and Advances by the Government' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to expedite the work in connection with the establishment of a Junior Technical School in Badagara.* (51)].

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Agricultural income tax and sales tax' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to discontinue the sales tax on essential food articles.* (52)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Excise' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to rationalise prohibition.* (53)]

"That the Demand under the head 'Excise' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to encourage toddy tappers co-operatives through negotiated settlement of auction amount.* (54)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Excise' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to take proper steps to eradicate corruption in the excise department.* (55)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Excise' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to stop harassment of toddy tappers by both excise department and police.* (56)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff' be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Refusal to convene the State Legislature after the recent elections in Kerala State.* (57)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff' be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Failure to check the increasing police high-handedness.* (58)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff' be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Failure to introduce statutory rationing in Kerala State.* (59)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministries and Headquarters staff' be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Failure to arrest rise in prices of consumer goods especially food articles.* (60)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministries and Headquarters staff' be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Arrest and detention of political workers on the eve of recent elections in Kerala.* (61)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Heads of States, Ministries and Headquarters staff' be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Refusal to release twenty-nine elected representatives to Kerala Legislature.* (62)].

"That the Demand under the head 'District Administration and Miscellaneous' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to give more powers to District authorities to implement plan schemes.* (63).].

"That the Demand under the Head 'Jails' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to end isolation of women political prisoners.* (64)].

"That the Demand under the 'Jails' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for giving family allowance to all the political detenus.* (65)].

"That the Demand under the Head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100.".

[*Need to take suitable action against the police officials responsible for strike of the transport employees.* (66)].

"That the Demand under the Head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100.".

[*Need to enquire into the complicity of police with goondas who assaulted well-known public workers at Chalavara.* (67)].

"That the Demand under the Head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100.".

[*Need to strengthen the machinery to detect corruption cases.* (68)].

"That the Demand under the Head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100.".

[*Need to end the Police verifications before appointments to Public Services.* (69)].

"That the Demand under the head 'University education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to reduce the fees in private colleges and bring them on a par with the rate in the Government colleges.* (70)].

"That the Demand under the head 'University education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to make arrangements for admitting all the students who desire admission for University education.* (71)].

"That the Demand under the head 'University education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to start new schools in Malabar area.* (72)].

"That the Demand under the head 'General Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to guarantee jobs for the untrained teachers who are already in employment.* (73)].

"That the Demand under the head 'General Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to start more technical institutions.* (74)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Medical' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to provide sufficient number of doctors and nurses in hospitals especially in the village areas.* (75)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Medical' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to provide sufficient medicines in the hospitals and dispensaries.* (76)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Medical' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to start more hospitals and dispensaries.* (77)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Public Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to take urgent measures against the cholera epidemic.* (78)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Public' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to give more encouragement to Ayurveda.* (79)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Public Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to end the large-scale retrenchment of Malaria surveillance workers.* (80)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to take urgent steps to increase agricultural production.* (81)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to restore the cut in the ration to hotels in Kerala.* (82)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to increase the ration of rice to 12 oz. per head per day.* (83)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to encourage co-operative movement of fishermen.* (84)].

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Necessity to expedite the establishment of the Precision Instruments Factory.* (85)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Necessity to start Petro-Chemical Industries in Kerala adjacent to the Refineries.* (86)].

Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to ensure steady supply of raw materials to industries in Kerala.* (87)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to establish Petro-chemical industries in Kerala.* (88)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to revitalise the coir industry.* (89)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to implement the recommendations of the Tharakan Commitee about the industrialisation of Alleppey district.* (90)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to start industries in the Public Sector.* (91)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to formulate effective schemes to eradicate the menace of unemployment.* (92)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to stop further construction of the I.T.I. building at Chakka so that it does not stand in the way of the expansion of Trivandrum airport.* (93)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Harijan Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to remove the anomalies in the classification of certain Scheduled Castes and Tribes.* (94)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to expedite the anti-sea erosion Projects.* (96)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to get sufficient funds for the Idikki Project from the Central Government.* (97)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to expedite the irrigation Projects in Kerala.* (98)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Public' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to take steps to reorganise and revitalise the P.W.D. engineering workshop at Chakka at Trivandrum.* (99)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Transport schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to reorganise the water transport Corporation which is under liquidation.* (100)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Loans and advances by the Government' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Necessity to allocate more funds for urgent power generating schemes.* (101)].

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

Shri Achutan (Mavelikkara): *** I rise to support the Demands of Kerala Government for the year 1965-66. I am not at all happy that the Kerala Budget had to be presented and discussed in this House. At any rate, I don't propose to make any more comments about that. A popular Government has its own advantage. There is a feeling among the people that during President's Rule, their problems will not be looked into properly. This fear has to be dispelled with. During President's Rule, every effort should be made to ensure a feeling of security and satisfaction in the minds of the people. The officials-in-charge of Administration in Kerala should be made to realise their duty and responsibility. All their actions should necessarily be guided by high principles of justice, economic and social.

Sir, it is a matter of disgrace that considerable amount set apart for various activities in the last year's Budget has been lapsed. The officers who are responsible for these lapses should necessarily be taken to task. The Kerala State as we all know is a problem State. The officers responsible for solving various problems are creating more problems as a result of their failure in implementing the various schemes. I request Sir, that a probe may be made as to how it happened that funds set apart in some departments were not utilised during last year. This is a very important matter. The Officers should be made to understand that they have no right to draw their salary, if they don't discharge their duties properly. Sir, I request that effective steps may be taken to ensure administrative efficiency in the State.

***English translation of speech delivered in Malayalam.

Sir, I am not going into the details of Demands made under various Heads. I shall try to confine myself to the provisions made for Harijan Welfare. We have in our country numerous problems. We have various schemes for the economic development of the people as a whole. But, Sir, Harijan Welfare is also a very important matter. More than 20 per cent of the total population of our country fall under the category of Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes. They were subjected to untold miseries for no fault of theirs. Even today they are backward, educationally, economically and socially. Mahatma Gandhi wanted to bring them to the level of others, as equally as possible. We thought we might bring them upto the standard of others in ten years. But after ten years, we found them still backward. A further extension of ten years more was allowed. We have covered half the period. But the achievements so far made are not satisfactory. Are we to plan for the welfare of Harijans indefinitely? No Sir, better we intensify our efforts, improve our efforts, integrate Harijans with the general community as quickly as possible and stop this special treatment for ever. Then only we can be happy that we realised Gandhiji's dreams.

Sir, it is surprising that funds provided for Harijan Welfare in Kerala Budget for 1965-66, is less than what was provided in the last year. This shortage to the tune of 10 lakhs is insufficient. What does this mean? For all other purposes provision made in the Budget is more than what was made in the last year Budget. In the case of Harijan Welfare, there is serious apprehension that their needs will not be looked into. This is not creditable to the President Rule.

Sir, majority of Harijans in Kerala are even today living under subhuman conditions. There is a scheme for construction of houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Last year, the provision for housing for Scheduled Castes was 4½ lakhs. But this year it is less than 2 lakhs. Incidentally, I may mention Sir, in this connection that the beneficiaries under Housing Scheme are being selected by Commitees. This practice should be put an end to. The Committee may lay down general principles, but the selection should be kept out of their hands.

Sir, under Education, the amount provided is inadequate. The number of students in all naturally be on the increase. The monthly stipend given to Harijan students is not sufficient for their subsistance. The rate was fixed ten years ago. Prices have gone up. Sir, the rate of stipend should be increased.

Again, Sir, I am glad that the State Government quickly responded to my suggestion made in this House, on the previous occasion, regarding the transfer of special Harijan Schools to the Education Department. Sir, there are as many as 300 schools under the Harijan Welfare Department, for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In most of these schools, I understand, Sir, that majority of students are non-Harijans. There is no point in wasting money set apart for Harijan Welfare, for the management of these schools. My suggestion is that all these schools after transfer to Education Department should be treated as general schools, meeting expenditure from the Education Department.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस में इस समय गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bell is rung—now there is quorum.

Shri Achuthan: Now Sir, I understand, that with the transfer of these schools to Education Department, only the management has been changed. Funds provided in the Harijan Welfare Department are being placed at the disposal of Education Department. This is objectionable. This amount for Harijan Welfare should be used

[Shri Achuthan]

for Harijan Welfare and not for another purpose.

Sir, it appears that there is something wrong somewhere with the Harijan Welfare in the Kerala State. The amount set apart for the previous year was not fully utilised. A substantial portion, Sir, I understand was made to lapse. Now the provision made for the current year is less than that of the last year. Sir, this neglect does not stop here. In the Fourth Five Year Plan proposals for Kerala State, the Harijan Welfare has been neglected. Only 300 Lakhs have been proposed, as against the provision of 195 lakhs in the Third Plan. But in the All India Plan it is expected that the provision for Harijan Welfare should be not less than 250 crores as against a provision of 114 crores in the Third Plan. Sir, I fail to understand why proportionate enhancement is not proposed in the Fourth Plan for Harijan Welfare in Kerala State. Sir, this is very serious matter with far reaching consequences.

Sir, in Kerala State, educated Harijan youths are finding it difficult to get employment. Of course, the reservation is there but it is allowed only in initial recruitment and not in promotion. I understand that reservation in promotion is being allowed in Government of India Service at least in some categories. Sir, while referring to the question of representation of Harijans in service in Kerala. I cannot but recall how their claims were ignored or protected in the past. Sir, the temples in Travancore were thrown open to Harijans years ago. It was an epoch making proclamation. But the fact remains that the inner shrines of public service in the State were kept closed till recently. Till 1955 in the matter of recruitment to posts having salary of Rs. 150 or more, reservation was not allowed for Harijans. This bar was removed in 1955, before the Communists came into power in the Kerala State. But unfortunately the Communists only cared to ignore the claims of Harijans. Out of more than 200 posts filled in during the course of 28 months, not a single post was given to Harijans. But, a special scheme was formulated subsequently during the last President's Rule. In every Department, it was ordered that at least one Gazetted post be filled up, by reservation to Harijans. Accordingly during Sri Sanker's Ministry, as many as 23 Harijans were recruited and appointed as Gazetted Officers. But, Sir, what has happened to that useful scheme? I doubt whether the concerned file is shelved somewhere. More Harijans should secure jobs under Government and I urge that that useful scheme may be pushed through.

Sir, the condition of Scheduled Tribes in Kerala is really pitiable. The tribals in Kerala are, perhaps, the worst neglected group in India. Except some of the Pilot Schemes taken up, there is no other scheme for their economic uplift. Many of the Tribals do possess land. But, they don't know how to cultivate it scientifically. The non-Tribals are grabing their land. The alienation of Tribals lands to non-Tribals should be stopped. Sir, I suggest that yearly Legislation may be taken up nulifying all such alienations with restrospective effect. Again, Sir, the practice of boundered labour prevalent in Wynad should be prohibited by law.

In conclusion, while supporting the demands, Sir, I requested that efficient administration may be ensured in Kerala and that the problems of the poor people, especially of scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes may be looked into with special care and sympathy.

Shri Koya (Kozhikode): I would like to confine myself to some of the cut motions moved by me and I shall not enter into any controversy because the time at my disposal is so short. We, members from Kerala, do

not have enough opportunities for expressing the various demands of the constituencies in the neglected State of Kerala. We feel as if we are political orphans. We have no government and we hope our grandfathers at the centre will bestow special care on the orphaned child of Kerala.

I will first take up the reported attempt of the Governor for rationalisation of prohibition. This cannot be done in a haste. This may wait, because we have no popular government there. I admit there are difficulties in enforcing prohibition. Before prohibition, you have to go to the toddy shop to drink toddy. After prohibition, toddy will come to your house. That is one difference, because of the poor enforcement of prohibition. In spite of it, I feel prohibition was responsible for improving the condition of the working people. Those who spent all their earning on drinking are now purchasing cows and their financial position has improved. In the houses of the poorer people, there is more peace; especially the women folk are having peaceful lives. So, in his anxiety to have reforms, the Governor should not rush in with rationalisation, but must wait and leave it to the government is coming after the elections.

Regarding the food situation, our food prices are going up very high and the poor people are finding it very difficult to make both ends meet. I am afraid it will be very difficult for Government to control the situation unless they take immediate steps to see that sufficient food is stored in Kerala. We are going to face lean months—heavy monsoon will be there and nothing will be available to eat. In many villages, the people will be forced to starve. So, it is the duty of the Government of India to store sufficient food. Otherwise, there will be a crisis there the like of which we had seen earlier. There is no use in saying that government were not told earlier. So, I want that sufficient food should be stored there.

As a long-term solution to the food problem, the Government of India should improve the fisheries there, because fish is one of the main items of food in Kerala. If Government can use their good offices with countries like Norway, Sweden and Japan, which are advanced in fisheries, and enter into collaboration arrangements with them for their schemes, the food problem of Kerala can be solved to a large extent.

Coming to communications, in Kerala we have a large number of rivers which are not bridged and people find it difficult to go from one end to another. From Calicot or Malabar side, we can go to Madras the next morning by the express train, but for going to Trivandrum, which is the capital of Kerala, we have to change three trains and it is an ordeal. Government officers also find it difficult. This has added to the neglect of Malabar area.

Government is under the impression that Kerala has progressed in many things like education, communication, etc. But when they speak about Kerala, they think only about Travancore-Cochin part of Kerala. Malabar, which was formerly under British rule, is still backward. I am shocked to find that Kerala Government has decided not to open any more new schools and colleges to Kerala, because they have reached a super-saturated position in finances. But the people of the backward taluks of Ernad and Tirur in Malabar are really shocked. Just now an awakening has come there and people are thinking of joining schools. But Government says no schools, just because there is educational progress in Travancore and Kottayam. This is illogical and unkind to say that they would not give facilities to send children to schools. Government of India should come to our rescue and give money to start more schools so

[Shri Koya]

that certain backward areas of Kerala may improve.

15 hrs.

Kerala had connections with Arabic long before British came there. India's relations with the Arab countries are very cordial now. We have got abundant goodwill in the Arab countries for India. So, the time has come to encourage Arabic education there. Arabic like Sanskrit is a classical language. The additional benefit for Arabic is that Arabic is a language spoken in many countries. Unfortunately, the Government has not realised this. There is only one teacher for Arabic at Trivandrum for the University College, Women's College and Intermediate College combined. No other subject is taught in more than one college simultaneously by any single member anywhere in the State. The posts must be separated and three persons appointed in his place. For five Sanskrit students a teacher was posted to Kasargode College, but for 30 students nobody is yet appointed for Arabic. There are a good number of students willing to offer Arabic in the Government College at Calicut. A post may be sanctioned in that college also. A post of a lecturer in Arabic may be sanctioned in the Victoria College, Palghat where also there will be a justifiable number of students willing to offer Arabic. Oriental title course in Arabic may be sanctioned in the Pattambi Sanskrit College, as was suggested by the College Advisory Council. It will be a step forward in the way of national integration if a new course in Sanskrit main and Arabic subsidiary and *vice versa* can be started in that college. That will go a long way in our national integration.

May I now bring to the notice of the Government of India the need to develop the airport at Calicut. Calicut, as you all know, is a very important station. It is an international point. The Portuguese, the French and others came to India in search of pepper, ginger and cardamom through Calicut. Even now it is important. I think with the possible exception of some place in Conda, Calicut is one of the biggest timber centres of the world. Even now we have got European plantations and European business companies there. But, unfortunately, for some reason or other the promise given by the Government of India as far back as 1959 that they will start the Calicut airport has not yet materialised. We are still agitating for the aerodrome. I do not know why the Government has not included the construction of that aerodrome this year. I hope the Government will consider this point and it will be included in the next year at least and the PWD Department of Kerala also will realise its importance.

Lastly, I am very glad that Shri Patil, a friend of Kerala, is present here, even though he has come for a different reason. I must bring to his notice the fact that this time our State has not even been allotted a single inch of railway line. This was the case in the last budget also. I am told that the Kerala Government has not recommended certain lines. At least we must be given the 30-mile railway line from Nilambur to Calicut. Even now we have a line from Shoranur to Nilambur. But I am told that it is running at a loss and the Government may take it away as they have done during war time. If this line from Nilambur to Calicut is sanctioned, then the line will not run at a loss and the technical argument of the Government of Kerala having not recommended it also should not be there because it is only an extension of the existing line.

I do not want to take more time of the House. There are other cut motions also. Even if it is not possible for the Minitser to reply to all my cut motions, I hope he will consider them and let us know the action taken by the Government.

Shri Kappen (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is a saying in Malayalam:

"Onam vannalum unni pirannalum koranu kumbilil kanji"

It means this. Whether there is a feast because of the birth of a new child or there is Onam which is a national festival, the poor man, the labourer will get only his usual rice gruel. This is the fate of Kerala today. We hear much about a bumper crop this year, we hear of grains flowing into the market, we hear of wheat prices going down, we hear about reaching the target and the creation of buffer-stocks by import of large quantities of foodgrains from outside, and yet we are to be content with six ounces of rice. Even that rice which is supplied to us is of such a low quality that the people who eat it get sick and to normalise their stomach they have to purchase from the open market (*Interruption*). If you go to the open market the price has gone so high that a measure of rice which could be purchased from 9 annas in May last has got to be purchased at Rs. 1.50 or even Rs. 2.00. When the people of Andhra, Madras or Mysore can have 16 or 17 ounces of rice, we have to be satisfied with six ounces. I do not know what crime we have committed. Is it because we are not producing enough for our consumption that we should be starved like this? We say we are a nation. Are we really a nation? We speak of national integration and we speak of removing regional disparities. I ask, is this the way you are removing the regional disparities? You have cordoned off Kerala by the creation of new food zones so that Kerala may have a deficit of food always. Added to this comes the question of scarcity of kerosene with the result the poor man in Kerala today is living in darkness without food.

This is an inequitous, unjustifiable thing. There is no justification for continuing this. The present zonal system has to be abolished and free flow of rice from other States to Kerala must be allowed if Kerala has to be saved from the difficult food situation in which it is now.

Coming to the Budget, a look at the Budget would produce an impression that the person who framed the Budget did it in an irksome mood of doing a duty which he was not supposed to do. Sir, our Finance Minister is the apostle of brevity. Last time he wound up the debate in one sentence. If brevity is a virtue, all hats off to him. Not only on the question of food, but with regard to other matters also much interest was evinced in this House for Kerala. But I find that those people who took that much interest just a few minutes ago are not here to take up any real matters concerning Kerala. They have no interest in them. The political question is kept in the forefront so that they can get a snipe at the Government. The real problem in Kerala is not political, it is economic. Considering the density of population,—1250 per square mile—considering the huge unemployment in that State—a survey conducted on the eve of the Second Five Year Plan showed that 4.2 per cent of the total population of Kerala are openly unemployed and the figure for all India was 0.58 per cent at that time—considering the scarcity of land for cultivation and other things, the only solution for the problem of Kerala is rapid industrialisation.

But when the question of rapid industrialisation comes, for industrialisation certain basic factors are necessary. For example, the presence of natural resources, the overhead facilities and some kind of industrial fuel are necessary so that industrialisation may be possible. Kerala is rich in natural resources. Kerala has reached a standard of providing better facilities as compared to other States. The agricultural sector is much more advanced, better organise, than in other States of India. If all these things are

[Shri Koya]

taken together, there is the climate for industrialisation. But there is one *sine qua non* of industrial progress, this is the presence of some industrial fuel. So far, no deposit of industrial fuel has been found in Kerala. But it is offset and compensated by the great potentiality for hydro-electric power production. There are 44 rivers in Kerala out of which 41 run west and the short distance within which they fall into the sea is so sharp that there are a number of cascades, steep falls, which afford great potentiality for hydro-electric power development. The cost of production is the lowest in India. The initial investment required is also very low as compared to other States in India. The initial investment required for 1 k.w. of installed capacity in Kerala is Rs. 750 to Rs. 800 whereas it is Rs. 1200 to Rs. 1500 elsewhere. In spite of all this, as Mr. P. G. Menon pointed out the other day, we have to go to Madras with a begging bowl for electricity. The Finance Minister has mentioned in his speech, in his statement that in spite of the power cut that had to be imposed, the industrial production has not been hampered. That is an optimistic note for which I am thankful to him. But the fact is that many of the industries had to be closed down for a period and had to suffer great loss because of the shortage of supply of electricity. Why does this happen?

Then some mention was made about Idikki project. It is a project in my constituency which is expected to produce 500 MW of power and that project has been working properly. All the initial work has been finished. It was progressing very well but somehow or other, for some reason or other, the Finance Ministry has decided to slow down this work. Well, I cannot vouch for it but there is a feeling growing in Kerala that because of the water dispute between Madras and Kerala, Madras demanding the water from the Idikki project, it is being slowed down. If it is a fact. I do not get words to express what is rising in my mind. Therefore, I do not say anything more about it.

An hon. Member: You must say it.

Shri Kappen: The Canadian Government, as has been pointed out, has promised to give 25 million dollars for this and in this year's budget of Canada, they have provided for 500 million dollars for the Idikki project. The only thing that is wanting is the matching grant from the Central Government and this Government is parsimonious to provide it. Last time, while we were arguing the Kerala case Mr. Tyagi who has got a heart, cried out here, "We will do something for Kerala this time" but here is the Finance Minister who is slowing down the project. I can assure him one thing that he will not die of heart failure.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): He has no heart.

Shri Kappen: I need not answer it.

Why is this scheme being slowed down when the Canadian Government have appointed Consulting Engineers who have come here and they have provided 25 million dollars for this? This Government is parsimonious and it cannot find the matching grant even. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to change this attitude, to understand the feelings of the people of Kerala and to read the writing on the wall. There is a feeling growing that it is because of the water dispute between Madras and Kerala that this project is being slowed down. It will be no good doing that I urge upon the Government to take proper steps to see that the Idikki project is not slowed down.

Then, Sir, many things have been pointed out here as a remedy for the

food problem. Mr. Kumaran was saying that statutory rationing must be established in Kerala. I do not agree with Mr. Kumaran. There is no necessity for it. Statutory rationing means corruption; statutory rationing means lot of difficulty for the people. Therefore, that is not necessary. The only thing to be done is to abolish this present zonal system and to allow free flow of rice into Kerala and then the problem will be solved.

Another thing is about the question of levy. They have now introduced informal rationing. The very idea of informal rationing involves the other idea that there is rice in the open market for purchase because, if it is statutory rationing, the Government takes up the entire responsibility of supplying food to the people. But in an informal rationing, they give only a part of the food and the rest is to be found from the open market. Now, if the surplus paddy from agriculturists is taken and levied where will the poor people go for finding rice in the open market? There will be no rice coming to the open market because of that. Therefore, it is against the very idea of informal rationing to insist on levying and taking paddy from the agriculturists. And then, no proper price is paid to the agriculturist. Not only a remunerative price is not paid, even the cost price is not paid. I thought when Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain who was with us, went to Kerala, he will be able to solve this problem. In fact, we told him that this levy system was going to create trouble and, therefore, he should see that the levy system is abolished. But our officers are very clever and they have somehow or other managed to hoodwink him and this levy system is being insisted upon. I would request the Government to see that this levy system may be abolished as early as possible so that there may be rice in the open market and the zonal system also may be abolished so that the free flow of rice to the Kerala State may solve the food problem of that State.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will call the Minister at 4 O'Clock. Shri Sreekantan Nair.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it has been pointed out that this is only a provisional budget and that a serious study of the problems of Kerala has not been undertaken in this budget.

Sir, the hon. Members from all sides of this House, including the Congress Members, have been complaining about the treatment meted out to the State of Kerala. Why? The financial condition of Kerala even today, after three Plans have been completed, is so bad and so backward. I can give you some of the features of the economic position of that State. The *per capita* income from industries in Kerala is Rs. 124 as against the all-India figure of Rs. 544. The investment from income in Kerala is 3.4 per cent as against the all-India figure of 6.5 per cent. The *per capita* tax in Kerala is 11.6 per cent whereas the all-India figure is 10.3 per cent, that is, 1.3 is paid more per head than anywhere else throughout the country. 30 per cent of the families get only Rs. 8 *per capita* income. That is the position. And the climate of the industrial development of the State is not warm. Out of 2700 so-called industrial units, not even 10 have a complement of more than a thousand workers, not even 2 employ any affective machinery and not 1 unit constitutes basic or heavy industry. Out of 4 industrial undertakings that had been proposed to be set up during the 15 years, only two have materialised, and the third one, the ship-building project, is in the stage of field survey and the fourth one, the Precision Instruments Factory, is in suspense.

As for the position of the Railways, we have only about one-fourth of the all India average for railway line or mileage for one lakh of population. So, Sir, the industrial development of

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

the State has become a very important point. One of the very effective industries, namely, the mining industry, has been killed by the Central Government. Now it is said that the Kerala Government was forced to hand over the Travancore Minerals to the Rare Earths Limited. I am also told that they are going to have their clutches at the F. and P. Minerals also, which is the last remaining unit. It is working at half its normal strength and is under the Kerala Government. That may also be closed up. This is the treatment of the Central Government whenever it comes to the question of Kerala.

Regarding planning, the backward States can never come up if the Government of India adopt the approach that, on the resources of the State only will plans be formulated.

Secondly, Sir, I do not understand why loans could not be advanced for power projects. The Central Government had been kind enough to spend Rs. 173 crores initially, and Rs. 250 crores ultimately, for Bhakra Nangal. There is also the Neyveli Project for Madras, and there have been other projects also in other States. But when it comes to the question of Kerala, they would not give any loan but would expect the State to depend on its own finances. After all, we are giving the Centre due interest. Regarding the Sabarigiri Project, the Canadian Government is charging only three-fourth per cent interest. Government if they had received the money and paid it over to the Kerala Government would have got 5¼ per cent. Even economically they are taking some profit. We are prepared to give the profit, but they do not want it; they do not want the development of Kerala even in the matter of power projects. For the year 1964-65, the Kerala Government demanded Rs. 30 crores. The Screening Committee, which is entrusted with the work of screening and rationalising such proposals, recommended Rs. 23 crores. When it went to the Planning Commission—of course Planning Commission's representatives were in the Screening Committee—they reduced it to Rs. 16.75 crores and when it came to the budget, it is Rs. 15·8 crores. This is the state of affairs. There is no reason why electricity projects should not be encouraged or loans should not be given because these loans are given on very solid securities; because the State produces power at less than two pies per unit. We go to Madras with a begging bowl and we get a very paltry quota; at what price? Six pies. Sir, we are bound by contract to supply a few industries power at three pies. So the Government of Kerala, in borrowing power from Madras, lose three pies per unit because Madras levies that much from us. And, Sir, you know that Kerala is a water—abundant State. We can produce power and supply the entire country at much cheaper rates. What is the meaning of planning if you do not have the national outlook on these questions, if you cannot approach the problem in the national spirit and see that power and other natural resources are developed in those areas where they could be developed cheap and supplied to other areas so that the entire needs of India are met. The principle of treating India as one entity and of having one major purpose of development of India as a whole is never applied.

Sir, on the question of important projects, the Sabarigiri project that is financed by the loans from America was stopped last year for twenty days, because there was no cement. This year also the position is exactly the same. The State Government wanted 48,000 tonnes of cement. But you have given only 24,000 tonnes. Now the rains are coming. If cement is not given in time, rains will wash away all the work that has already been done and so much of money will be

wasted. The allocation for the Electricity Board is such that works have been stopped at the level of roofing; if roofing is not put up within a period of, say, three weeks, it will bring down the entire construction. We had demanded only Rs. 4·4 crores. Mr. Krishnamachari, I am informed—because I am a member of the Planning Committee—agreed to consider this in his private talks with the authorities. But, Sir, when it comes to realities, when it comes to the question of appreciating and understanding the problems confronting Kerala, neither the Home Minister nor the Finance Minister is in the House; they send third or fourth deputy; they remain here for some time, give very loud promises and then go away. That really is the position that confronts Kerala. Sir, I would request you to see that at least some of the problems are tackled, so that the people of Kerala may have some relief.

As to the question of police rule, nowhere in the country will you find such a police. The other day one of our very important officers had the audacity to tell me openly that they would later on raze down a building after constructing it now if it was not found convenient. This is the type of bureaucrats that we have. Yesterday, Sir, in a private conversation there was an interesting episode. Somebody in a jocular manner referred to a senior police officer. He said. "If you had been in Kerala, your backbones would have been broken for this language". The police officers at the Centre do realise what is going on in Kerala. A man, who criticises any government officials in Kerala is not safe; his backbones are not safe; his body is not safe; he is taken to the lock-up and is mercilessly beaten up. We have several such instances and very recently. I have written to the Governor regarding a very serious attack on members of the public—a Vice President of a Panchayat. There was also the other story of a man who had been taken to the Police Station and had been returned dead. No action has been taken against the concerned police officers and the matter is being hushed up.

Therefore, Sir, Kerala is now facing the rule of the jungle. Under the President's rule, Kerala is undergoing the rule of the jungle. If that continues, naturally it affects your Party, the Congress Party at the Centre, and its reputation. At least from that perspective these matters may be gone into.

15.29 hrs.

[SHRI S. N. DWIVEDY *in the Chair*]

Shri Nataraja Pillai (Trivandrum): As I told the House the other day, discussion of the Kerala budget in this House will not produce the result we anticipate, first of all, due to the limitation of time and the want of facilities to know the realities of the conditions in Kerala which are necessary for the proper appreciation of the budget as a whole. Certain, Sir, some Members may take interest and look into the budget. But for the House as a whole, to understand the real implications of the budget and to offer constructive criticism to better the conditions in Kerala, the discussion in the House will not be very useful. Various aspects of the budget have been brought forward by my colleagues here and I do not want to go into the other details. I shall confine myself to one aspect of the matter. During this year, the Finance Commission is sitting to allocate revenues between the Centre and the States. The report of that commission is expected to come by next year. But before the preparation of the report and before the award of the commission is made, the representatives of the State have to put forward their case before the commission for fresh allocations. Since the administration is now vested in Parliament

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and it is conducted under the President, and as such, by the Central Government, the representation for Kerala has to be presented by the Central Government to the commission appointed by them. A proper and realistic approach will really solve much of the difficulties of the Kerala Government. I hope that the financial allocation to the State will be done on a rational basis.

Today, the Kerala Government has a loan to the tune of about Rs. 130 crores. For the payment of interest and the loan instalments, the State has to find somewhere near Rs. 9 or Rs. 10 crores per annum. As my hon. friend who had spoken before me had pointed out, we are one of the most highly taxed States of India, and our taxation has reached the upper limit. At the same time, the sources of revenue for the State are very limited. Under the terms of the Constitution, the sources of revenue allotted to the State are not elastic enough. The only source from which some revenue can accrue to the State, and which is in the nature of revenue, is sales-tax. I have heard here the criticism that sales-tax works hardship, but I do not believe so. Although the merchant classes come forward with their criticisms and complaints against the sale-tax, all that they have to do is only to transfer the sales-tax realised by them to Government. They are not being taxed actually. In fact, sales-tax is a consumer tax, which falls on the consumer. One change which was effected in sales-tax in our State in recent years was the imposition of a very small sales-tax on rice. Formerly, under the scheme of sales-tax in the Kerala State, all foodstuffs and the necessities of life were exempted from sales-tax, but in recent years, sales-tax has been imposed upon rice. Sales-tax is elastic enough and is the only source which can give some revenue to the State.

In our State, under the Directive Principle enshrined in the Constitution, we have enforced prohibition, as a result of which we have lost a sizable income. Then, rightly or wrongly, land tax was rationalised and a basic tax was introduced, and as a result of this, the land tax also lost its elasticity. But recently, on the basis of a plantation tax, land tax has been revised, and as a consequence, land revenue has looked up to a certain extent. But the realisation of land tax was prohibited by the Supreme Court's judgement and there was a stalemate. Now, that has been solved, and the right of the State has been recognised to impose plantation tax on plantations and on land. So, there is a possibility of increasing the land revenue, but only to a very limited extent.

As I have already pointed out, the sources of revenue in my State are very limited. Moreover, we are steeped in debt. We have no assets in the sense that we have no taxable sources from which to realise more revenue. But at the same time, the State has an integrated welfare scheme under which the amount that this State spends on an average on education, public health and communications is much higher than in other States. So, the commitments of the State and the felt needs of the State to finance their budget are such higher than in other States. Unless the Centre come forward to fill the gap with some grants, the administration of the State cannot be carried on. It will be difficult to face the financial situation without help from the Centre. Even now, under hhe last financial award, if I remember the figure aright, the Kerala State is getting a grant to the tune of about Rs. 3 to 5 crores, I think it is somewhere near Rs. 5½ crores or so, if

my memory serves me aright. But I would like to point out that this grant is insufficient as will be evident from the series of deficit budgets that the Kerala Government had been producing during the last seven years. During this year and also during last year the budgets were, of course, just balanced. But the budgets earlier to these from 1957 onwards were deficit budgets. In a sense, the commitments made by the State cannot be kept up unless they have some additional sources of revenue for which we have entirely to depend upon the Centre. So, this aspect of filling the revenue gap and suggesting measures to tide over the difficulty, will have to be undertaken by the Central Government as the administrators *de facto*, of Kerala today. That is how I think. There is yet some difficulty in that. Therefore, we have to draw the attention of the Government and the House to the fact that having taken over the responsibility of conducting the administration of that State, the Central Government must discharge that responsibility in the best way possible, in the interests of the people of that State. I trust that the Finance Department of Kerala State will be presenting their demands, as is usually done before the formulation of the Five Year Plan, and as is usually presented before the Finance Commission appointed at that time. Similarly, I am sure that the same thing will be done in the context of the Fourth Plan also and that memorandum in connection with the Fourth Five Year Plan will be prepared and submitted to the Fourth Finance Commission. But I would submit that we have to be represented by the Central Government nominees for this purpose. That responsibility should not be left to the State nominees alone, because it will be difficult for them to do so. The responsibility for the budget is now that of the Central Government, and it is they who have to run the Kerala Government. The Kerala Government have lost their separate corpus or identity. It is a State which is now managed and conducted by the Central Government. So, the Central Government have to take over the responsibility of finding funds to fill the financial gap. I would therefore, submit that even in the allocation of revenue, percentages on some of the taxes can be changed, but I do not know how far that would help. I would plead that because of the density of population in our State, and because of the poor economic resources of the State, the divisible percentage may be made higher for the Kerala State. Whether a claim to that extent can legitimately be put forward is a matter for consideration, not only for the Kerala Government and the Kerala Government officers, but it is a matter for sympathetic consideration for the Central Government, the Central Finance Ministry and the Central finance experts. If the problem could be approached on those lines and a higher percentage of the divisible pool allotted to Kerala, that may alleviate the acute financial distress in that state. In view of the welfare activities undertaken by that state, the grant-in-aid has to be revised and fixed at a tolerably good level.

There is another factor I wish to bring to your notice. Among the children of school-going age of Kerala, 86 per cent are in schools. If we proceed at this rate, we can reach cent per cent attendance in schools of children as conceived in our Constitution. The Constitution has envisaged universal compulsory primary education within a period of ten years. Though nothing perceptible has occurred in other states, as far as Kerala is concerned, we have reached 86 per cent and shall reach the 100 per cent mark if we go at this rate of progress. That responsibility has to be undertaken by the centre because a few years ago in 1955, when information was collected about the condition of schools, it was found that 50 per cent of the government schools

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are rickety, dilapidated and required renovation or reconstruction.

Mr. Chairman: He must conclude now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): He is a former Minister of Kerala. He therefore knows more about Kerala.

Shri Nataraja Pillai: There are between 1500 and 1800 such schools to be renovated. That requires capital investment. This is a factor that may be remembered and sufficient finances granted to the State.

Shri Vasudavan Nair (Ambalapuzha): I am very glad that you, Sir, are in the Chair at this time.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): No aspersions on the Chair.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Because I am sure you will understand and appreciate the problems of Kerala more than many others.

In India, there are states which are fortunate and there are states which are unfortunate. There are states which are born poor, there are others born rich. Rajasthan is also in the category of the unfortunate states. Perhaps more states in India are in the unfortunate category than otherwise. It is not because of their fault. For various historical reasons, development in India was such that there was concentration in a few places, and it is because of that that a few are fortunate states in that respect.

Perhaps we from Kerala should now feel very happy and reassured because in this House at least during this budget session, we were hearing so many assurances and reassurances from the Treasury Benches. As a matter of fact, the hearts of the Central Ministers are now overflowing with sympathy for Kerala.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: Lip-sympathy only.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It is a matter of opinion. But there is absolutely no dearth of words; millions of words have come out from our Central Ministers. But I am one of those who feel that it is nothing more than lip-sympathy. Let me be very frank and very blunt about it. This is our experience till now. That is why I am talking in this vein. One sign of that is today's debate. I do not know what is the special work that the Finance Minister is doing today. Maybe he is engaged in the other House....

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): He is piloting the...

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The party election.

Shri B. R. Bhagat....the Finance Bill.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: About the Minister of State who is in the House, I can tell you one thing. I was closely observing him. He has succeeded in hearing not even a single word of the speeches made in this House till now, because he was engaged in very serious conversation with his senior colleague.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: For five minutes.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: This may be a minor matter.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am sorry. This is very unfair. I have been in the House for a very long time. I do not know. The hon. Member must have come now. I was here right from the beginning. I have been listening and have noted down everything. I had just an urgent business with my colleague for five minutes. That was all. This is very unfair.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Now they claim that they have formed a subcommittee. Let us see what it is going to do. We from Kerala will wait and watch what is going to happen.

The problem of Kerala is one of industrial development. It is mainly an economic problem, as was put by many other Members. There is no doubt about that. The political crisis that has developed in the state is not a sudden crisis, but is a gradual development, perhaps an offshoot of this deep-seated economic malady.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. After the declaration made by the Minister that the party to which he belongs is earnest about Kerala, let us have at least quorum in the House.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There is quorum.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, only 42.

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It was decided in all wisdom by this House, that the Central Government and the Planning Commission should see that concrete steps are taken to lift up the backward states. In the allocation of central projects, it was decided by this very House that the Government should see to it that they are distributed in such a way that these backward states are given a helping hand. These unfortunate, backward states were making demands on the Central Government and the Planning Commission right from the Second Plan for central projects, because it was during the Second Plan that we made a start with real industrialisation. During that Plan, as many Members have made it clear in the House now and before, what the poor backward, densely-populated, problem state of Kerala, notorious as a problem state, got was a DDT factory with an investment of Rs. 17 lakhs! At that time, there was a Government, a coalition government, where your party was also a partner.

Mr. Chairman: The Chair has no party.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I mean the PSP.

The entire people of Kerala put up a demand that we should have central projects with an investment of Rs. 100 crores during the Tihrd Plan in Kerala. The Minister may turn round and say that Kerala is getting the second ship building yard and the precision instruments factory, that it has already got an oil refinery and the Hindustan Machine Tool plant. I may add that the phyto-chemical plant was also allotted to Kerala. Nearly 400 acres of land was acquired for it, and many people were evicted. There is a story behind it. But all this together will mean only an investment of Rs. 52 crores. All these projects were expected to come up during the Third Plan. You know what period is left of the Third Plan, but up till now, we understand only an investment of Rs. 12 crores has been made out of this Rs. 52 crores.

The story of the ship-building yard is already known to this House. It was expected to come up during the Second Plan. You may be interested to know that we have a Japanese team now on the soil of Kerala, who are going to have a soil test. Shri Raj Bahadur comes before the House and always gives a guarantee, takes a pledge that this project is going to come up, that he is going to have a contract with the Japanese firm, but we have absolutely no hopes despite these pledges and promises.

So, what we request, what we demand, of the Government and the Planning Commission is that when they formulate the Fourth Plan, they should make amends for it. Unless heavy investments are made, and unless industries which are labour-intensive are started in Kerala either under the direct auspices of the Government, or even in the private sector if they can succeed in that, the economic problem of Kerala cannot be solved. No amount of words can solve the problem. We from Kerala would welcome an ounce of action more than a ton of words. I am talk-

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

ing like this because of our bitter experience for the last so many years.

Coming to some other specific questions again the Minister is engaged in very serious discussion, what can we do? They are not even prepared to hear the Kerala Members even at a time when we are having an occasion to discuss the real problems of Kerala.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They are discussing Kerala, I think.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: One of the most serious headaches we have is sea erosion. It is such a problem that it has to be tackled as a national problem. The State Government cannot cope with the heavy investment that is needed for it. It is calculated in expert advice, and advice from some American experts, that 120 miles at least of our coast line will have to be protected. Already the monsoon is coming, and another round of attack by the sea has already started. The sea has already entered parts of my constituency. This is a national issue which has to be tackled at a national level. My friend says that 120 miles are not enough, but even for those 120 miles of sea coast to be protected against sea erosion, an investment of Rs. 30 crores is needed.

15.54 hrs.

[Shri Khadilkar *in the Chair*]

A backward, poor State like Kerala cannot invest this huge sum for the protection of the coast line. So, we request the Central Government to seriously take up and tackle this as their own project, a national project. The Kerala Governor, Shri A. P. Jain, in his recent broadcast over the radio, has claimed that he has succeeded in making the Central Government agree that the anti-sea erosion project should be taken up as a national project. If that information can be confirmed by this Government, we will be very thankful to the Government. All these years we have been requesting the Central Government to take this up as a national project.

There is another matter on which we are a little agitated currently. The Minister may not be able to say anything on it just now, but I would like him to look into it immediately. There is a very important hydroelectric project called the Sabarigiri project. I am not dealing with the project as such, but during the last few days a strike has been taking place in that area. Nearly 2,500 employees are working under the Hindustan Construction Co., in this project. They have their union, and they have been requesting the contractor or at least to treat them as human beings not to force them to work for the whole day, round the clock. I understand they are forced to work for 12 hours continuously. No labour laws apply to them. Maybe, being in the hills, the labour laws do not apply to them, I do not know. A worker, after working for three years continuously, is sent out without being given a paisa as compensation or anything like that. I do not know the labour laws, but the workers are treated shabbily or inhumanly by this contractor. They went to the Governor, the Labour Commissioner. There was a conference called, but the representative of the Hindustan Construction Co., refused to attend that conference of the workers and the labour officer, and they were forced to go on strike.

What is the attitude of the police and the State administration in this matter. We have come to understand that the police are there to harass the workers. They are taking sides, they are adopting a partisan attitude. Shri Sreekantan Nair was referring to the attitude of the police and the bureaucracy. Especially after the assumption of office by the President and the Governor, they perhaps think that can behave as in the old days. This will not work in Kerala. That is very clear, because we have seen all this before. So, let not the police and the

Government officials take up this position. Let them try to settle the dispute. We learn that many workers have been arrested and are in custody. Even many trade union leaders were forbidden to enter the project site. Two people, both elected to the Kerala Assembly in the recent elections, were arrested because they wanted to go to the project site to meet the workers, to attend some of their meetings. Even the Congress newspapers report that there is tension developing on the spot. I would like the Government to look into it. As justice is not done to 2,500 workers working on a national project, Government should do something about it. They cannot allow a contractor to act like this, without caring for labour laws passed by this Parliament without their being implemented by the Government.

I shall conclude with only one more point, and that is also an oft-repeated issue. That is the question of police verification. That is also a common problem, not only for Kerala, but in Kerala, maybe because of the peculiar political situation for the last so many years, we are suffering more. I hope you understand what this menace is. A person will not get an appointment in Government service, even if he is selected by the Public Service Commission, unless there is a report by a police constable that he can be appointed. There are thousands of cases, not one or two, where we know that innocent boys are refused appointment even after selection by the Public Service Commission. This is misused to such an extent that this has become another source of corruption, because, if you can give Rs. 25 to a constable, sometimes you can get a good report. We know of many cases, personally I know of many cases where, for example, a boy who is in a college, writes a test and is selected and is appointed; he works for ten months in the P & T Department, but after that one fine morning he is given a notice under rule 5(a) or some such thing that his services are terminated. "Your services are terminated." Behind this is a police enquiry report. This particular boy did not have any opportunity to go out of the college and engage in any other activity; he was a student and he wrote an examination; he was employed in Government service. This inhuman practice should stop. As for the crying economic problems of Kerala, we are going to wait and watch the real deeds of this Government; till that time we are not prepared to take their words with confidence.

16 hrs.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, I have ventured to intervene in this discussion because I feel that Kerala has a lesson to teach at the all-India level and I think it would be better if we could give a word of advice and warning to the present administration. It may be an oversimplification to say that Kerala has recorded its strong disapproval of the functioning of the Government but it is crystal clear to me that it has recorded its disapproval of the functioning of both the Governments run by both parties, whether it was the Congress Party or the Communist Party. The first lesson which I feel we should have learnt and about which I have been stressing here at all times is that we should never put individuals above principles and political propriety and integrity. If the Government and the Congress Party had tried to squeeze out the ex-Chief Minister out of power, I think the state of affairs would not have been what they are today. People have recorded their vote against the ex-Chief Minister and the way in which the Government functioned at that time. For any hon. Member to blame the Government for throttling down democracy in Kerala, it was more than unfair. I think the Government was left with no alternative whatsoever. If anything, the Congress Party could have been accused of not having conducted its own affairs in an appropriate and dignified manner. That apart, Government was left with no alternative. All that they could have done was that they could

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

have managed to bring the two factions of the Congress together and put up a Government. I congratulate the Government for not doing so because that would have been a patchwork and the people of Kerala have all the time suffered under this sort of patchwork which has been there all the time.

What I want to stress is this. All these years, whichever Government has been in power, they had worked under certain serious handicaps and their attention was distracted by various extraneous considerations and even though they were the popular governments, they could not devote themselves to the problems of Kerala State and tackle them realistically or effectively. I would, therefore, advise the present administration headed by Mr. Jain to forget that he belongs to the Congress Party. His sole concern should be to give a really sound and good administration to Kerala He will be doing a great service to the Party, as such even to the Congress Party itself, if he does that. Both the Communist Party and the Congress Party instead of raising an accusing finger against the Government and saying about the throttling of democracy, they should consider these matters. Sometime before we used to say everything in the name of God. Now everything is done in the name of democracy: the attitude is: blame somebody in the name of democracy It would be much better if both the parties instead of accusing each other tried to be sober and understand their weaknesses and analyse their own functioning and try to see how they could serve the State in a much better manner.

I have to say one thing more and I shall then sit down. All the arrangements that existed earlier and which had proved to be very beneficial regarding the food zones must be restored. It was the most ill-advised step to separate Kerala from Andhra and Madras, even if we are going to retain these zones. I am all opposed to these food zones and I have been trying to push this idea at all levels, in the party in the executive and everywhere. The first step which the Government should take is to remove this big barrier of the food zone between Kerala and Andhra. The system which has proved successful in the past should be restored. This will remove most of the difficulties. It may not be possible in consideration of all the relevant factors to have the various industrial enterprises there. When we highlight the industrial backwardness of Kerala, let us not forget that India is one. I myself belong to the State of Rajasthan where we want certain public sector enterprises. But that is only giving one side of the picture. There is great mobility of population wherever you go. You go to any public sector enterprises. You will find thousands and thousands of people from Kerala functioning there. Let us not misrepresent; let us give the full picture before the country. Only the other day, Shri Raghunath Singh was saying that nurses from Kerala had invaded the whole of India. It was not in an antagonistic sense he was saying it. It is just highlighting a fact. Let us not say in the name of national integration only the other side of the picture that is being done and say that this is done and that is not done. Wherever the public sector enterprises are, they must be only at places where economic considerations and national interest demand them. We must see that there is free mobility of people from such States and they are given the fullest opportunity for employment there.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Mr. Chairman, despite the fact that the hon. Member very unfairly charged me with not listening to the debates, I emphatically say that I have been present in the House throughout the discussion and have taken note of all the important

points made about the Kerala budget and I would like to deal with them to the best of my capacity and the information that I have been able to gather after the points were made. I have carefully gone through all the cut motions that had been moved and tried to assess the reactions, feelings of the Members. Though Members from Kerala will always be not satisfied about the Members outside Kerala I can assure all of them of one thing. The hon. Member said that they might express mere lip-sympathies and feelings for Kerala. About myself and about the other Members from outside Kerala, I can say that the feelings and sympathies are genuine. In the new context, whatever responsibility has developed on the Government, they will try to discharge to the best of their ability and sense of duty.

The main burden of the points made was that the problems of Kerala, particularly economic problems, should not be neglected. Now that Parliament has taken over charge, they urge upon Government to give due attention to this. True, in some sense the political aspect has dominated the Kerala scene over the last few years That applies more tomembers or politicians coming from Kerala than outside. We here today are more concerned with the develoomental activity in Kerala, which should not only be maintained but has to oe stepped up. In the last annual plan, we tried to see that the base is expanded in agriculture as well as industry. The problems of Kerala are not such as can be tackled in a year or two, but only over a period. If there is political stability, economic progress is facilitated. Therefore, in the conditions obtaining in Kerala today, all efforts have got to be made to step up progress there. In the annual plan discussions we have tried to see that for agriculture, funds are provided in a larger measure than last year so as to meet the demands for reaching crucial targets in agricultural production. The existing industries in the public sector are being extended. In the private sector also, the level of Government assistance has been expanded.

I grant that the overall scheme of this assistance for expansion is limited in size, but within this framework, the maximum effort is being made so as to provide a larger base to the economic development. The fourth plan must start with a bigger base. That is the attempt made during the past few months. Whether it is production and supply of food, industrial development or successfully tackling the chronic problems of underemployment and unemployment in Kerala and various other problems which create other social and political problems and tensions there, a major effort has got to be made in the fourth plan. So, all these issues should be considered in their proper perspective while drawing up the fourth plan. The level of activity has to be stepped up to match not only the requirements of Kerala, but keeping in view an all-India picture.

The Finance Minister said last time that he would look into the budget provisions and see to what extent he could augment it this year. We have received certain proposals from Kerala Government in respect of various items like power and other things, which are being scrutinised in the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry and other concerned ministries. Very soon we will send out a team of senior officials to Kerala to discuss on the spot those proposals, so that early decisions are taken and implemented during this year if they are agreed to. This shows that the Government here is very keen to tackle these problems in the light of their capacity and provide such funds as they can within the overall scope of the budgetary position even during the course of this year. The promise which the Finance Minister made last time is being carried out in spirit and letter.

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

I will come to specific points. Shri Nair referred to the strike in Sabarigiri project. I have been told that this strike has been withdran day before yesterday and everybody is at work.

A number of hon. members referred to the Idikki project. This project, as approved by the Planning Commission is estimated to cost Rs. 49.23 crores. The foreign exchange component comes to about Rs. 12.5 crores which the Canadian Government have agreed to provide. Only a provision of Rs. 3 crores has been made in the third plan. Preliminary works like approach roads and bridges are in progress. The State Government has asked for a larger appropriation. This is being considered by the Central Government.

Coming to the larger issue of allocation of more funds for power generation, more than one member suggested that power development in Kerala has been meagre and more should be done. Actually in the third plan, the achievement is more than what was targeted in terms of financial outlay. That may be due to escalation of costs, Rs. 43.5 crores is that target. This year about Rs. 16 crores have been provided in the annual plan. If this is fully realised, the total would come to about Rs. 57.5 crores. The question of having a larger base for power development in the fourth plan will be gone into in the light of the overall power requirements of the region as well as the country. As the House is aware, now we are thinking of the whole country, having first regional grids and then a national grid. If more power is generated in Sharavathy in Mysore and if it is on the same grid, it could be utilised in Kerala, Maharashtra or some other place. Very soon a major effort will be made in the fourth plan to have one grid for the whole country. True, whatever is possible in Kerala should be done. But the main consideration is that power should be generated, whether thermal or hydro-electric,—we are also going to have atomic power in the fourth plan—at the minimum per unit cost. If they are put on the national grid, the utilisation would also be very efficient and the wastage of national resources will be less. So, although we look to each region, we are looking to the overall need of power generation. For example, we are producing today 12 million KW of power and we want to step it up to 24 or 25 million KW in five years. If they are put on the national grid I think these difficulties of regional shortages can be taken care of.

Shri Koya: You can have the cheapest power there in Kerala.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Then not only Kerala will benefit but the other States also will benefit.

A point was made about the harijan welfare work in Kerala. They say Kerala is one of the States which has done well in this field for a number of years and a considerable amount of money has been spent for the enducational advancement of these people. But the complaint was that harijan welfare funds last year lapsed. The largest item, according to the hon. Member who raised this point, was reimbursement of tuition fees to private schools for Scheduled Caste and Tribal students. These concessions are granted automatically by the head of the schools. There is always a time lag. The schools give the concessions and then they are reimbursed. I think it is only a question of adjustment and once the time lag is over this question will be settled.

It was said that there is a shortfall in agriculture and funds could not be used. This is, no doubt, unfortunate. The reason was that in the first two years of the Plan the State Government could not budget adequately in this sector because of their commitments in other items like power, communications, education, health etc. But in the last two years, after the mid-

term plan appraisal, emphasis has been given on agriculture. In this year's annual Plan we have tried to meet the requirements of agriculture and provision of funds has been made. In these two last years there is a higher outlay. This year's allocation for agriculture is Rs. 6·7 crores as against Rs. 2·6 crores in the annual budget 1962-63. This effort has been made to step up the allocations for agriculture.

Some hon. Members referred to arrears of land tax and its collection in a lump sum this year. The Land Tax Act it so happened, was held *ultra vires*. It had to be re-validated. Last year itself a considerable part of the arrears has been collected. It is because of certain legal difficulties. It is expected that there would not be any arrears this year.

A number of hon. Members referred to the food situation. I think at present the food situation in Kerala is easy. Although some hon. Members said that Kerala is a separate zone and the restriction is creating difficulties, that is not the point. The point is that supplies are being maintained. The supply of 6 ounces of rice and 6 ounces of wheat is being maintained and rush on the fair price shops is less. Therefore, along with the crop this year the overall position does not seem to be difficult. But I can assure the hon. Members that the food situation in Kerala is always before the Central Government. I am told in a a few days the Food Minister is going to Kerala. He will certainly look into the situation afresh and if anything needs to be done he will certainly do it.

A point was made about sea erosion. It was a refreshing surprise to me that the hon. Members referred to an American expert.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Experts are experts.

Shri B. K. Bhagat: I think that objectively will help them and us also. It is true it is a national problem. We concede it is a national problem. Both the Planning Commission and the Central Government are agreed on this point. We think that only the resources of Kerala will not be able to meet this problem. More important than that, we must take back what the sea has eaten away. We are trying to take back every inch of our territory from foreign invaders. In this case sea is the foreign invader. We have to take it back. Therefore on the same analogy it is a national question. We are making efforts in this direction. This question is being examined to what extent and in what from assistance should be given. Certainly, I can assure the hon. Member that this will be examined with the utmost speed and the scheme will find its due place in the Fourth Plan to be assisted by the Centre.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The Governor has already said that in the Fourth Five Year Plan you have agreed to take it up as a national plan.

Shri B. K. Bhagat: That is what I am saying. I am only saying that the details of the project, the phasing etc, have got to be worked out. In principle we have agreed to take it up.

16.26 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO *in the Chair*]

The question of industrialisation on a bigger scale and other things connected with it will all form part of the Fourth Plan discussions. We are keen that although Kerala has no legislature today the Fourth Plan formulation and its execution should be done with the same thoroughness and speed as in other States. The Governor and his Government there as also the Parliament and the Government at the Centre are keen that it should be done. Whatever assistance is required from the Planning Com-

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

mission and the Finance Ministry we are very keen to give. Both the Finance Minister and the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission are very keen to see that the Fourth Plan for Kerala is prepared and launched at the proper time.

16.47 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Then a number of small points were raised about Arabic education, improvement of communication, control of floods etc. It was said that prohibition should not be rationalised.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: And some said it should be rationalised.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes. I am only detailing them so that hon. Members may not feel that I have not listened to them.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Then I withdraw my criticism.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Whatever is possible will be done. I will transmit the whole debate to the Governor and his government there. All these call points, specific points—they are important because hon. Members have raised them—certainly will be looked into and whatever is possible will be done.

Shri P. G. Menon (Mukandapuram): Sir, may I seek information on a certain point? Shri Bhagat is also Minister in charge of Planning. There are four important new public sector projects assigned to Kerala in the Third Plan—he was speaking of the Fourth Plan. One was Hindustan Machine Tools which has been started and commissioned. The second was phyto-chemicals which has ben scrapped. The third was the shipbuilding yard and the fourth was the Precision Tools and Instruments Factory. Could I know the position of the last two—shipbuilding yard and Precision Tools and Instruments Factory—which are projects in the Third Plan?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I will give that information to the hon. Member. I do not have that specific information with me. I am in charge of planning but I have to get the information from the ministries concerned. About shipbuilding yard I think an announcement was made by the Minister of Shipping that it is going to be there. About the Precision Tools Factory, generally I can say, the delay is due to certain collaboration and agreements. I can send the specific details to the hon. Member.

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara): According to the Kerala Panchayat Act 70 per cent of the basic tax or land revenue is to be made over to the panchayats. It is not done today. May I know whether steps will be taken to see that this is done?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not have the details here. But when the Act provides for it, as the hon. Member says, it has to be provided.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: But it has not been paid so far.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There must be some other difficulty.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Any cut motion to be put separately? No. I shall put all the cut motions together to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question is:

> "That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof—Demands Nos. I to LIII and LV."

The motion was adopted.

16.30 hrs.

KERALA APPROPRIATION No. 2) BILL, 1965.

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): On behalf of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the services of financial year 1965-66.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question is:

"That the leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the services of financial year 1965-66."

The motion was adopted.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I introduce† the Bill.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: On behalf of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, I beg to move†:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the services of financial year 1965-66, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the services of financial year 1965-66, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

KERALA APPROPRIATION (No. 2)* take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

12.33½ hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House resolves that:

(i) A Parliamentary Committee consisting of 12 members of this House to be nominated by the Speaker be appointed to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway finance *vis-a-vis the* General Finance and make recommendations thereon by the 30th November, 1965; and

(ii) that this House recommends to the Rajya Sabha to agree to associate 6 Members from the Rajya Sabha with the Commitee and to communicate the names of the members so appointed to this House."

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 10-5-65.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House resolves that:

(i) A Parliamentary Committee consisting of 12 members of this House to be nominated by the Speaker be appointed to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway finance vis-a-vis the General Finance and make recommendations thereon by the 30th November, 1965; and

(ii) that this House recommends to the Rajya Sabha to agree to associate 6 Members from the Rajya Sabha with the Committee anl to communicate the names of the members so appointed to this House."

The time allotted is 2 hours.

Shri S. K. Patil: Normally, it would not be necessary for me to make any remarks in the beginning, but it has become necessary for this reason namely that the background and the history of this should be known to the House but some of the hon. Members here were not the Members of this House on the last occasion when this question had come up before the House in its periodical manner. That is the only reason why I have chosen to take a very brief time of the House to narrate the history that has led on to the resolution for the appointment of the committee now.

As the House is aware, the Central Legislature adopted in September, 1924 what was known as the Separation Convention which separated railway budget and finances from the general finances of the Central Government and laid down certain guiding principles for the financial relations between the two. Under this Convention, a depreciation fund was constituted for financing the replacement and renewal of railway assets and a basis was formulated about the interest payable by the railways on the capital invested by the Central Government and for the division between the railways and general finances of any surplus that is left over. This Convention with a few adjustments, some of them made *ad hoc*, continued after the world depression and the Second World War and till Independence.

The first detailed review of the working of the Convention was made by the Railway Convention Committee of 1949, and a Convention Resolution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative) in December, 1949. The next review was made five years later by the Railway Convention Committee of 1954. But the five-year-period covered by this resolution was extended with Parliament's approval by a further year up to 31st March, 1961, to ensure synchronization of the Convention period with the Five Year Plan period. The present convention was recommended by the Railway Convention Committee of 1960 and adopted by Parliament by a resolution in December, 1960. It is current up to 31st March, 1966. A parliamentary committee has, therefore, to be constituted now to review the working of the present convention and to suggest the basis to be adopted for the next quinquennium from 1st April, 1966 to 31st March, 1971, coinciding with the Fourth Plan period, so that it will be coterminous with the Fourth Five Year Plan.

While it is for the committee which is to be formed by this resolution to consider in detail how the present convention has actually worked and what changes, if any, are required in it, I may say at this stage that on the whole, the arrangements approved by Parliament in December, 1960, have worked very satisfactorily. The basic principles of the Convention adopted by Parliament have been carried out in full and with the specific approval of Parliament there have been two

subsequent modifications made. The first of these spceific modifications was to raise the contribution to the depreciation fund over the five years by Rs. 30 crores from Rs. 350 crores to Rs. 380 crores, Rs. 10 additional crores being provided in each of the three years 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66. The second modification involved enhancement of the rate of dividend payable to general revenues from 4·25 per cent originally recommended to 4.50 per cent with effect from 1963-64 and again, as an an *ad hoc* measure from 4·5 per cent to 5·75 per cent, the latter rate being applicable only to fresh capital made available from 1st April, 1964. These modifications were made in the context of the need of the general exchequer for additional resources for the defence effort and in view of the currently increasing rate of interest on Government borrowings.

The Third Plan period has been marked by an increase in costs due to the liberalisation of the pay and allowances to staff, the increase in prices of coal, steel, cement and other important materials and the effect of upward revisions of the customs and excise duties. This inevitably threw upon the railways the burden of raising greater resources. The original financial targets pertaining to the railways in the Third Plan are nevertheless expected to be realised by and large. The expenditure on replacement and renewals is now anticipated to be about Rs. 342 crores against Rs. 330 crores originally envisaged and the appropriation to the depreciation fund now stands at Rs. 380 crores against Rs. 350 crores anticipated earlier. The appropriation from the revenue surplus to the railway development fund is expected to be higher than the anticipated withdrawal of about Rs. 134 crores for developmental works. In consequence, there have been no occasions during the current Plan period to augment the development fund by the drawal of temporary loans from the general revenues such as became unavoidable in the Second Plan. The dividend liability is anticipated to be fully met including Rs. 40 crores extra over that envisaged in the Third Plan, the increase being mainly due to increase in the rates of dividend amount in 1963 and again in 1964.

Nevertheless, as I have brought to the notice of the House in my budget speech this year, during the budget debate, the railways have recently entered a period of greater financial stress. There have been post-budget developments too such as the substantial increases in customs and excise duties; the further liberalisation of dearness allowance announced some days ago consequent on higher cost of living placed by itself an additional burden of over Rs. 13 crores on railway revenues.

The measures necessary for keeping railway revenues on a sound and stable footing as in the five year period now ending will, no doubt, receive the fullest consideration of this Committee.

I hope the Report of the Committee will be made available to Parliament by about the end of November 1965 and considered by Parliament in time for its implementation to begin in the budget year 1966-67, the first year of the Fourth Plan.

With these words, I commend the Resolution to the acceptance of the House. If any other information becomes necessary to be conveyed in the course of the debate, I shall do so while replying.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे मिनिस्टर पाटिल साहब आज हाउस के सामने जो रेजोलूशन लाये हैं इसी बारे में सन् 1963 में हाउस के सामने एक प्रस्ताव आया था कि डिवीडेंड का रेट 4.25 से बढ़ा कर 4.50 कर दिया जाय तो उस अवसर पर माथुर साहब और फ्रंक एन्थनी

[श्री बड़े]

के जो दो भाषण हुए थे उन में से मैं आज यहां पर कोट करना चाहता हूं। माथुर साहब ने उस वक्त यह कहा था :—

"I think that the railways must contribute about Rs. 100 crores to the general revenues. I say that the increase in dividend from 4.25 per cent to 4·50 per cent is not only fully justified, but the Railway Minister must have a target of raising this to 6 per cent.

श्री फ्रेंक एन्थोनी ने यह कहा था :

"You should pay no dividends until you have made up all your arrears of depreciation. Your allocation to depreciation is hopelessly inadequate."

उस पर उन्होंने आपत्ति उठाई थी और यह कहा था कि जब तक डैप्रीसियेशन फंड पूरा होता नहीं है तब तक आप को डिवीडेंड लेने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। पहले की रेलवे कन्वेंशन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट देखें तो उस से मालूम होता है कि उन्हों ने पांच साल के पीरियड के लिए डिवीडेंड का रेट 4.25 रक्खा था लेकिन उस को न मानते हुए आप ने बीच में मोशन कर लिया और रेट बढ़ा कर 4.50 कर दिया। डिवीडेंड पर विचार करते समय हमें यह देखना चाहिए कि रेलवेज के जो नवीन नवीन आविष्कार हो रहे हैं, नई नई लाइंस खुल रही हैं वह प्राफिट में चल रही है अथवा नहीं, अगर वह मुनाफे में नहीं चलती हैं तो फिर रेलवेज से डिवीडेंड लेने का शासन को अधिकार नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं कि थर्ड प्लान, सैकेंड प्लान में जो नई-नई रेलवे लाइंस डालनी थीं वह क्या पूरी की पूरी डाल दी गई है। दूसरे क्या वह मुनाफे में चलती है? अगर वे मुनाफे में चलती है तो फिर डिवीडेंड का सवाल आता है वरना उस का कोई सवाल नहीं होना चाहिए। अगर मुनाफा नहीं हुआ तो डिवीडेंड लेने का कोई अधिकार नहीं रहता है। पहले डिवीडेंड 4.25 परसेंट था फिर 4.50 हो गया और अब न्यू कैपिटल के लिये 5.75 हो गया है। रेलवे कन्वेंशन कमेटी के और केवल पार्लियामेंट में एक रेजोलूशन पास कर के आप ने एकदम से डिवीडेंड का एमाउन्ट 360 से 380 करोड़ कर दिया। बीस करोड़ इनकम बढ़ा ली। अगर रेलवे कन्वेंशन कमेटी का निर्णय नहीं मानना था तो फिर एक कमेटी के नियुक्त करने से फायदा क्या है। सन् 1960 में रेलवे कन्वेंशन कमेटी ने इस बारे में अपनी रिपोर्ट दी थी और उस के मुताबिक रेलवेज को जनरल रेवेन्यूज में 100 करोड़ कंट्रीब्यूट करना चाहिए था और दूसरे यह जो सवा चार परसेंट से साढ़े चार परसेंट की इनक्रीज डिवीडेंड में की गई है वह भी जस्टिफाइड नहीं है। दरअसल जब तक कि डैप्रीसियेशन के तमाम एरियर्स पूरे न कर लिये जाय तब तक कोई डिवीडेंडस पे नहीं किये जाने चाहियें।

दरअसल जितनी सैकेंड और थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान में नई-नई रेलवे लाइंस खुलने वाली थीं वह अभी तक खुल नहीं पाई हैं। हमारा मध्य प्रदेश इस बारे में बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। मध्य प्रदेश में बस्तर जिला एक ऐसा इलाका है जहां कि रेलवेज का पता भी नहीं है और वहां के लोगों ने रेलवे देखी तक नहीं है। वहां अभी तक सारा जंगल का जंगल पड़ा हुआ है। सारा अविकसित इलाका है। दरअसल सरकार रेलवे की सुविधाओं का विस्तार कलकत्ता, बम्बई आदि बड़े-बड़े नगरों में ही कर रही है जहां कि पहिले ही यह सुविधा विद्यमान है। इसलिये रेलवे मंत्रालय को बजाय डिवीडेंड्स देने के ऐसे अविकसित इलाकों को रेल की सुविधा देनी चाहिए। अगर सरकार ने स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् नई रेलवे लाइंस जहां कि

खुलनी आवश्यक है नहीं खोली है तो उसे डिवीडेंड रेट न बढ़ाते हुए यह जो पैसा सरप्लस आता है उसे नई रेलवे लाइंस खोलने के लिए लगाना चाहिए । जनरल फंड को इस प्रकार से देने की जो वृत्ति है उस में रेलवे को हैडिल नहीं बनना चाहिए । इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि रेलवे का फेट बढ़ा कर और उस के मुताबिक सुविधा न देने की जो नीति चल रही है वह गलत नीति है । सवा चार परसेंट से साढ़े चार परसेंट कर दिया और अब 4.50 से 5.75 का कर दिया मैं समझता हूं कि यह नीति गलत है । यह डैफर्ड डिवीडेंड के पेमेंट का सवाल कमेटी के सुपुर्द किया गया था । रेलवे कन्वेंशन कमेटी 1960 की रिपोर्ट के पेज 14 पर यह दिया हुआ है :—

"(a) Whether the deferred dividend should be paid from the sixth year onwards irrespective of the availability of a surplus net income from the new lines, in the same way as the current dividend on these lines is now being paid without reference to the net income from those lines;

(b) whether the deferred dividend should be paid only if the net income of these new lines leaves a surplus after the payment of the current dividend, in which case there may be a possibility of the priod of moratorium being extended indefinitely depending on the remunerativeness of the lines."

कमेटी का यह मत है कि डैफर्ड डिवीडेंड छठे साल से आगे पे किया जाना चाहिए बशर्ते कि नई-नई लाइनों से होने वाली नेट इनकम करेंट डिवीडेंड पे करने के बाद सरप्लस छोड़े । क्या रेलवे मंत्रालय ने उस कमेटी के सुझाव और सिफारिश को माना है ? जाहिर है कि जब आप ने जितनी आप को सैकेंड और थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान में नई रेलवे लाइंस खोलनी थी वह नहीं खोली है तो आप को डिवीडेंड नहीं बढ़ाना चाहिए ।

आप ने अपने एक्सप्लेनेटरी मेमोरेंडम में सरप्लस एंड फंड्स के बारे में यह कहा है कि सारा सरप्लस जो कि 1965–66 में अंदाज किया गया है वह डेवलपमेंट फंड को क्रैडिटेड किया जा रहा है । पेज 18 पर आप यह लिखते हैं :—

"The entire surplus of 29·24 crores anticipated in 1965-66 is proposed to be credited to the Development Fund. The interest accruing on the balance in the fund will be 1.38 crores. The withdrawal from the fund in the Budget year is estimated at 29.00 crores. The year 1965-66 is expected to close with a balance of 27.03 crores in the fund."

आप ने इस में जो यह लिखा है कि यह तमाम सरप्लस 29.24 करोड़ रुपये का जो कि सन् 1965–66 में ऐंटिसिपेट किया जाता है वह डेवलपमेंट फंड को क्रेडिट किया जाना है मैं समझता हूं कि वह इंजनों और नई लाइनों के बारे में किया गया है । आज हमारे देश में लाइनों और इंजिनों की हालत बहुत खराब हो गई है । क्या सरकार के पास नये इंजिन लाने के लिए और नई लाइनें डालने के लिए फंड्ज नहीं हैं ? जैसा कि श्री फ्रैंक एन्थनी ने कहा है, जब तक सरकार डेप्रिसेशन फंड को पूरा नहीं करती है, उस से नई मशीनरी नहीं लानी है और डेवेलपमेंट की व्यवस्था नहीं करती है, तब तक रेलवे कन्वेन्शन कमेटी नियुक्त कर के हर एक दफ़ा रेट बढ़ाना ठीक नहीं है । अब तक यह स्थिति रही है कि शासन पार्लियामेंट में अपनी ब्रूट मैजोरिटी का फायदा उठा कर लगातार रेट को बढ़ाता चला आया है—उस ने 4.25 से बढ़ा कर 4.50 किया और फिर उस को भी बढ़ा कर 5.75 किया जा रहा है । अब तक जो उस के मन में आया, वह करता आ रहा है और फिर वह बहुत भोला बन कर कहता है कि हम रेलवे कन्वेंशन कमेटी की सिफ़ारिशों को मानने के लिए तैयार हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय हम को एनलाइटन करें कि सैकेंड और थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान्ज

[श्री बड़े]

में रेलवेज के सम्बन्ध में जो टारगेट रखे गए थे, क्या वे पूरे कर लिए गए हैं, क्या नये इंजिन और नई रलवे लाइनें डाल दी गई हैं, क्या डेप्रिसेशन फंड पूरा हो गया है; अगर नहीं, तो कितना कम रह गया है और उस ने शासन को क्या क्या कनसेशन्ज दी हैं। यह सूचना देने के बाद वह रेलवे कन्वेन्शन कमेटी नियुक्त करे।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I think I was a member of the Railway Convention Committee last time and I know how thoroughly we went into this question. But the speceh which the hon. Member just now made shows that he does not look at the railways from the correct perspective. The difficulty for our railways is this: we take them to be a utility service; we take them to be a commercial service, we also take them to be a strategic service. We have also to think of the new lines to opened, the new areas that have to be brought under the railways. We are doing all that. In this matter we are doing exactly the reverse of what Dr. Beecham is doing in the United Kingdom. Dr. Beecham has dismantled the uneconomic lines. He has done a lot of things in order that the railway finances are improved. My feeling is that our railways are entirely different from the railways which are operating in other countries of the world. For instance, there the railways are meant only for the carrying of goods but here they carry goods as well as men; I think they are more for men than for goods or equally for men and for goods. So, our railways have to be looked at from a new angle it has to provide for three essential things. The first essential thing is that it should provide for depreciation. What rate of depreciation is, is anybody's guess. You cannot adopt any hard and fast rule so far as the rate of depreciation is concerned. What is a superaged engine? What is the overaged compartment? What is the overaged railway station? In all these things you have to adopt a rule of thumb method. You cannot adopt any sicentific method. For instance, I know that there are some railway engines which are overaged. Still they are running. But at the same time I think the Railway Ministry has got to build up depreciation reserves so that it can embark upon new ventures and replacements and repairs. That is the first thing has got to be done.

The second thing that it has got to do is to have a reserve fund. The Railway finances in our country are much more sound than the finances of any other public undertakings.

It is because they have tried to make good all those things which are needed in an undertaking which serves the needs of a nation of 45 crores of people. The developmental needs of the railways have to be taken into account. I know they are not being overlooked. A new line is being built from Madhopur to Kathua and similarly other lines are being built. You cannot stop these developmental activities; otherwise, railways will become stagnant, static, unprogressive and begin to decline and degenerate.

About dividend, when the minister raised the dividend, at that time I congratulated him. Somebody said it was an arbitratary decision taken without reference to the railway convention committee. But I feel it was a very wise sound decision, taken in order to meet the defence needs of India. Railways showed much more responsiveness to it than many other public undertakings. So, it goes to the credit of the railways and it does not detract from the report of the railway convention committee. After all, that report is not something sacrosanct, some gospel about which you cannot make any alteration or addition. The dividend was raised in order that the country may meet the challenge of China. I congratulate the railways for being able to do so.

16.58 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

But the railways should do something more in order that the housing facilities, the allowances and other amenities being given to their employees may be enhanced. For instance, some railway servants live in out-of-way places, 3 or 4 miles from the nearest habitation. The railways should look into their safe living. Railways are running some schools. It is a very good public utility service, but sometimes the railway schools do not compare favourably with the schools run by the Central Government or some State Governments. All these are amenities which railway servants should enjoy. While deciding about the dividend, the railway convention committee should take into account the fact that changing times require a changing attitude towards the benefits and amenities the employees should receive, towards the good things of life they should have. So, this convention has to make a three-pronged approach to this problem.

Mr. Speaker: Will he conclude in two minutes or continue tomorrow?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I will continue tomorrow.

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17 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(ii) ARREST OF SHEIKH MOHAMMED ABDULLAH AND MIRZA AFZAL BEG.

Mr. Speaker: Some hon. Members have given notices of a Calling Attention Notice. They have been there when the Minister informed me yesterday that he was going to make a statement.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): We gave our notice on Saturday.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर गृह-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

"शेख अब्दुल्ला की गिरफ्तारी और स्थानबन्धना"

The Minister of Home Affairs (**Shri Nanda**): Sir, I have to report to the House that in the early hours of Saturday, the 8th May 1965, Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah and Mirza Afzal Beg on their return from abroad were served at the Palam Airport with orders under clauses (d) and (f) of sub-rule (1) of rule 30 of the Defence of India Rules requiring them to proceed immediately to Ootacamund in Madras State and to remain within the municipal limits of that place. These orders were served with a view to preventing them from acting in a manner prejudicial to the defence of India, civil defence, public safety and the maintenance of public order. Government had made the necessary arrangements for their journey and had also hired a suitable residence for their occupation while in Ootacamund. Sheikh Abdullah and Mirza Afzal Beg reached Ootacamund on the evening of the 8th May. Their activities during the last two months or so had made it clear that unless some restrictions were placed on their movement they would act in a manner prejudicial to the external and internal security of the country. It, therefore, became absolutely necessary to take this step we have taken.

The supporters of Sheikh Abdullah and the pro-Pakistani elements generally in Srinagar and certain other places in the Kashmir valley have indulged in lawlessness including arson and attack on public servants and property. The State Government have dealt with the situation with firmness combined with restraint and they are determined to deal effectively with any further attempts to interfere with the

[Shri Nanda]

normal life of the citizens or to disturb the peace.

As I indicated in the morning—that is why I wanted a few more hours before placing the statement before the House—I wanted to acquaint myself with the position. I have got the latest position and I would like to share it with the House. There has been hartal at some places but at others ... have opened. Life is completely normal in almost all places, including the important towns of Gulmarg, Pahalgam etc. As I have said before, the disorder has been mainly limited to certain interior parts of Srinagar town, and all other parts of the Valley have been quiet and peaceful. A large number of tourists, foreign as well as Indian, are presently holidaying in Kashmir and more continue to go there for the purpose.

The situation is completely under control and even in the affected parts of the Srinagar town, it is reported to be completely quiet today.

I may express my satisfaction on the firm and statesmanlike manner in which the State Government, under the leadership of the Chief Minister, has dealt with the situation.

श्री किशन पटनायक : सरकार को यह याद दिलाते हुए कि शेख अब्दुल्ला की पिछली रिहाई के बाद स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नेहरू ने उन्हीं को दूत बना कर पाकिस्तान के साथ हिन्द पाक और काश्मीर के मामले में एक व्यापक और स्थायी समझौते का कदम उठाया था जिस में महासंघ वगैरह की भी बात आ जाती थी, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार उस कदम को या उस नीति को अभी भी जारी रखती है या कभी बख्शी, कभी शेख और कभी सादिक, इस तरह के गुटों के बल पर काश्मीर को अपने पास रखना चाहती है। क्या कोई स्थायी, सुदृढ़, और व्यापक नीति सरकार के पास है।

Shri Nanda: At the moment, in the present circumstances, we are concerned only with the aspect of security of the nation.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत कम ऐसे मौके आते हैं इस सभा में जब सरकार के किसी काम का विरोध न करने की मुझे खुशी मिले। आज ऐसा मौका है। मैं यह इस लिये कहता हूं कि मैंने शेख साहब से उम्मीद की थी कि वह हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान को नजदीक लाने की कोशिश करेंगे, हिन्दू और मुसलमान को एक करने की कोशिश करेंगे और काश्मीर के मामले से दूर रहेंगे। "काश्मीर के मामले से" मुझे यह कहने का हक इस लिये भी है कि मैं पहला हिन्दुस्तानी था जिस ने लगातार शेख साहब की रिहाई की मांग की थी और एक जमाना था कि श्रीनगर की सब से बड़ी मस्जिद में जहां "शेख अब्दुल्ला जिन्दाबाद" कहा जाता था वहां "लोहा जिन्दाबाद" भी कहा जाता था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टर साहब, मुझे दखल देना पड़ता है कि यहां तो सिर्फ एल्यूसिडेशन के लिये सवाल हो सकते हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप कहें तो मैं बैठ जाऊंगा, लेकिन यह एक ऐसा मौका है जब आप को मुझे दो मिनट, एक मिनट, कुछ तो मौका देना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा लीजिये दो मिनट।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब इसके साथ मेरा पहला सवाल यह है कि क्या बात है कि सरहद पर हमेशा हम दोर्जी कुटुम्ब जैसे कुटुम्ब भूटान में, शेख अब्दुल्ला काश्मीर में और फीजो जैसे लोग नागालैंड में पाते हैं और पख्तूनिस्तान में खां अब्दुल गफ्फार खां जैसे लोग और तिब्बत में दलाई लामा जैसे लोग खोते हैं। कहीं सरहद पर हमारी कोई बड़ी गलती रही है। यह मैं आज द्वेष निकालने के लिये नहीं कह रहा हूं, बल्कि इस लिये

कि शायद इस का कारण है पिछले सत्तरह वर्ष से साम्राज्यशाह कहे जाने का डर। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी, एकता और पुखौं की थाती बनाये रखने इन दोनों में द्वन्द्व रहता है। क्या यह सरकार अब मात्रा भेद सीखेगी जो कि राजनीति का सब से बड़ा रहस्य है।

मेरी आखिरी बात यह है कि अगली दफे जब सरकार मुझे गिरफ्तार करे तो शेख अब्दुल्ला को जितनी रियायतें उस ने दी हैं कम से कम उस की आधी रियायतें मुझे भी दे दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस के जवाब की जरूरत नहीं है।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know (a) if the attention of Government is drawn to the statement made by Mr. Bhutto who has described the arrest as ruthless and lawless, the statement of Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan who has described the arrest as unwarranted..

श्री दे० शि० पाटिल (यवतमाल) : और तीसरा नाम है श्री विनोबा भावे का।

Shri Hem Barua: and the statement of Acharya Vinobha Bhave who has described the arrest as lack of foresight; (b) if the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that press photographers were maltreated by policemen at Palam Airport; and (c) if the attention of Government is drawn to the fact that the morning news bulletin of the All India Radio did not contain any reference to the arrest of Sheikh Abdullah although he was arrested four hours earlier, and if the attention of Government is drawn....

Mr. Speaker: If the question contains more than one question, then one might be answered and not the others.

Shri Nanda: May I answer it now?

Mr. Speaker: Let him finish.

Shri Hem Barua: My question is, if the attention of Government is drawn to these facts, would the Government give us a reply or give us their responses and reactions to each of the counts one by one?

Mr. Speaker: I shall ask the hon. Minister to answer only one of the questions.

Shri Nanda: I would act according to the preference of the hon. Member. I shall deal with the first priority of the hon. Member, and that was in relation to the opinions expressed by Mr. Bhutto to Acharya Vinoba Bhave. I shall not concern myself with Mr. Bhutto because I cannot expect anything else from that quarter.

Regarding Acharya Vinoba Bhave, the PTI report is as follows:

> "Acharya Vinoba Bhave said here today he would not blame the Government of India for serving the internment order on Sheikh Abdullah as the Government bore the responsibility for maintenance of law and order and for the defence of the country.
>
> The Acharya who was addressing a conference of the workers of the Sarva Seva Sangh at Gopuri added that had he been in his (Sheikh Abdullah's) place, he would have undertaken the Haj pilgrimage in a religious spirit and returned to India in the same spirit."

Shri Hem Barua: What were the last words in that message? Let the hon. Minister please look at the last words of his statement in that very report. He complains of lack of foresight.

Shri Nanda: Those words do not appear there. They are not there.

Shri Hem Barua: I can produce that report.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं पहले शासन को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं और उसके बाद यह कहना चाहता हूं कि शासन ने शेख अब्दुल्ला को उटकमंड में म्युनिसिपल लिमिट्स में इधर उधर जाने की अनुमति क्यों दी है ? उनको गिरफ्तार करके एक ही इमारत में क्यों नहीं रखा ? और दूसरे जयप्रकाश नारायण पर रोक लगाने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है कि वह इस प्रकार के वक्तव्य न दें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में दो सवाल आ गए, एक का जवाब दिया जाए ।

श्री बड़े : जयप्रकाश नारायण वाले सवाल का जवाब दिया जाए ।

Shri Nanda: The first question was about the conditions in which Sheikh Abdullah was being kept in Ooty. He is free to move about within the municipal limits of the city and not outside, and there are certain other restrictions, so that we safeguard the requirements of security, for which purpose he has been kept there.

Shri Bade: What about the statement of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question. I would not allow it.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): May we know the reactions of Government to the statement of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan that even from the political point of view, assuming that the Government is still desirous of settling the Kashmir question in a manner that might be satisfactory and honourable to the people of Kashmir, this action is ill-conceived and pregnant with much trouble?

Shri Nanda: We need not concern ourselves with the threats issued by anyone to us.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जयप्रकाश नारायण द्वारा जो वक्तव्य दिए जा रहे हैं उन को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है, और दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं . . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरी बात नहीं आएगी ।

श्री नन्दा : बात करने वाले बहुत हो सकते हैं, लेकिन जिस बात को महत्व दिया जाता है उस के सम्बन्ध में ऐक्शन लिया जाता है ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या काश्मीर, पाकिस्तान आदि मामलों के बारे में हमेशा एक दो सालों का विचार कर के ही नीति तै की जाएगी, या कोई लम्बान का भी विचार किया जाएगा ? अगर लम्बान का विचार किया जायगा तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पठानिस्तान की पठान जनता जो आजादी की भूख है और पूर्वी बंगाल की जनता की जो आजादी की भूख है उस को मद्देनजर रखते हुए क्या सरकार पठान लोगों को और पूर्वी बंगाल की जनता को हर तरह से सहायता करेगी जिससे यह जो अलगाव हुआ है वह जल्द से जल्द खत्म हो जाए ?

Mr. Speaker: The first part of the question alone need be answered, namely whether there would be a short-term policy or a long-term policy.

श्री नन्दा : जहां तक हमारा सम्बन्ध है, हम तो दूर तक देखने की कोशिश करते हैं, लेकिन उस से दूसरों का भी ताल्लुक है, अगर वे दूर तक न देखें तो हम क्या कर सकते हैं ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अभी जो डाक्टर साहब ने सवाल पूछा उसी को मैं पूछना चाहता हूं । क्या भारत सरकार इस डर से कि उसे साम्राज्यशाही

कहा जाएगा, ऐसी नीति अपनाती रही है कि जिस से उस को शेख और इसी तरह के लोग मिलते रहे हैं और साथ साथ सरहदी गांधी जैसे लोगों को हम खोते रहे हैं ? क्या सरकार आयन्दा अपनी नीतियों में, जिस से कि हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी और एकता कायम रहें, मात्रा भेद करने की जरूरत महसूस करती है या नहीं ?

श्री नन्दा : यह जो आजादी और एकता की भावना है यह बहुत ठीक है । हम इसी दिशा में कोशिश करेंगे ।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि देश के विभिन्न राजनीतिक नेताओं और कार्यकर्ताओं को देश हित के नाम पर नजरबन्दी कानून के मातहत या भारत सुरक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किया जाता है, उन के खर्च में और शेख अब्दुल्ला के खर्च में, जिन को कि देश के हित के नाम पर गिरफ्तार किया गया है, क्या अन्तर है ? और अगर अन्तर है तो ।

क्यों सरकार शेख अब्दुल्ला पर कितना खर्चा कर रही है और बाकी लोगों पर कितना कर रही है ।

श्री नन्दा : यह तो हालात के ऊपर आधारित है ।

श्री बागड़ी : यह साफ नजर आ रहा है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला, जिनको देश की गद्दारी के लिए गिरफ्तार किया गया है, को एक बहुत बड़े महल में सरकार रख रही है, और बाकी जो साम्यवादी इस अपराध में गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं और जो समाजवादी गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं उन को जेलों में ठूंस दिया गया है । शेख के साथ शुरू से ही ऐसा अच्छा बरताव क्यों किया जा रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का उत्तर आ गया । आर्डर आर्डर । आप बैठ जायें, मैं ने आप से कहा ।

626 (Ai) LS.—9.

श्री बागड़ी : देश की जनता को जब तक सारी बात का पता नहीं लगेगा .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जायें, बाकी लोगों को भी पूछने दीजिए ।

Shri Alvares (Panjim): The vicissitudes of the history of Kashmir have been due to the utter dependence by the Government of India on some personality or other at some time or the other. In view of the fact that this is always a dangerous position, will Government now take speedy action for the complete integration of Jammu and Kashmir with the Indian Union?

Shri Nanda: So far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, we have all along declared that it is completely integrated with India, and various other steps of an administrative kind have been progressively taken.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: I might be allowed to proceed. Shri Dwivedy.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): While appreciating the steps that have been taken by Government with regard to the arrest of Sheikh Abdullah, may I know whether the belongings of Sheikh Abdullah and his companions were searched and any papers seized before their arrest which might have given a clue to their anti-national activities abroad? Also does Government not think that the activities of prominent followers of Sheikh Abdullah who are still at large are also a threat to the security of the country?

Shri Nanda: So far as the various followers of Sheikh Abdullah are concerned, in Jammu and Kashmir, the Jammu and Kashmir Government is doing all that is called for.

I have no information regarding the other matter.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): What is the amount likely to be spent on Sheikh Abdullah and why is a better treatment given to him than others?

Mr. Speaker: We will deal with that sometime afterwards.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : शेख अब्दुल्ला के सम्बन्ध में पिछले 17 सालों में भारत सरकार बराबर भूल पर भूल करती चली आ रही है । कल प्रातःकाल सुबह की भूली हुई सरकार शाम को घर आयी । गिरफ्तारी तो सुबह ही हुई, लेकिन कहावत के अनुसार बहुत दिनों बाद सरकार सही रास्ते पर आयी, जिस के लिए गृह मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देते हुए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से ब्रिटेन ने और अमरीका ने अपना प्रभाव डाल कर कच्छ में हिन्दुस्तान की प्रतिष्ठा को नीचा किया है, क्या इसी प्रकार बाहर के किन्हीं देशों ने या देश के अन्दरूनी नेताओं ने, जैसे श्री आचार्य विनोबा भावे तथा श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण ने, आप के ऊपर कोई प्रभाव डाला है कि इस समय शेख अब्दुल्ला की गिरफ्तारी करके गलती की है ? यदि हां, तो इस प्रभाव में आ कर सरकार दोबारा अपनी गलतियों को दुहराना तो शुरू नहीं कर देगी ?

श्री नन्दा : सब कुछ सोच समझ कर किया गया है और इस में किसी के प्रभावित करने का कोई सवाल नहीं है ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): While the decision to arrest and detain Sheikh Abdullah would be welcomed all over the country, we would like to know whether the Home Minister would disclose to us now or at a later date of his own choosing, the facts and considerations which compelled the Government to take this decision, as well as to tell us whether it is proposed to deal with his followers, particularly the Plebiscite Front in Jammu and Kashmir, in a similar way?

Shri Nanda: Regarding the activities, a great deal is known to the hon. Members already. When any further occasion arises, I will give them more details.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): At the time of the last detention also, Sheikh Abdullah was considered to be a hero because he was not tried properly and expeditiously. I would like to know whether, apart from interning Sheikh Abdullah, which, according to me, is a very correct move, Government would charge him and try him properly for doing certain things which are of a seditious nature, so that he may not remain a hero before the people of Kashmir?

Shri Nanda: I hope he is not a hero in the eyes of the hon. Member. He is not a hero in the eyes of the other people of India.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You are still worshipping Jaya Prakash Narain. Mr. Speaker, he should answer my question as to whether they are going to try him.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Indrajit Gupta.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta Southwest): Some suggestions, thrown out perhaps by interested parties, have appeared in certain sections of the press suggesting that this action which the Government has taken might have taken a different course if some letter which Sheikh Abdullah is alleged or reported to have written, addressed to the Prime Minister or the Home Minister, I do not know who, from Jeddah, which he is supposed to have handed over to our Ambassador in Saudi Arabia for transmission, had been received. That was apparently never received. I would like to have a clarification as to what the actual fact is because we do not like to read these things in the press every day. Has any enquiry been made from our Ambassador to know whether any such letter was handed over to him in Jeddah for transmission to our Government, and if so, what happened?

Shri Nanda: We have not learnt of any such claim being made of a letter handed over personally.

Shri Hem Barua: His son-in-law made that claim.

Shri Nanda: We have not received anything of that kind. At any rate, I have not got any such letter.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): While I congratulate the hon. Home Minister for taking timely action. I want to ask him whether he is aware of the fact that there are some regular, active and persistent pro-Abdullah cells not only in Delhi, but elsewhere also, that those cells are not only in India, but that there is also a cell in the Pakistani Embassy? May I know what steps the Government is going to take to deal with the cell which is not only in the civilian population of this city, but also in the Pakistan High Commissioner's office?

Shri Nanda: About the contacts of Sheikh Abdullah with the Pakistan Embassies at other places also, we have come to know, and naturally in our country if there is any such undesirable activity, any kind of cell, we will be certainly watching all that, and taking suitable action.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मृदुला साराभाई ने राष्ट्रपति, उपराष्ट्रपति और प्रधान मंत्री से शेख अब्दुल्ला की गिरफ्तारी के बारे में मिलना चाहा था और यदि वे मिलीं तो उन की वार्त्ता का क्या परिणाम निकला ?

श्री नन्दा : मेरा ख्याल है कि नहीं मिली हैं, लेकिन मृदुला साराभाई के किसी खत वगैरह को मैं कोई इम्पोर्टेन्स एटैच नहीं करता । (इंटरप्शंस)

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रश्न का उत्तर उन्हों ने नहीं दिया है कि क्या सरकार को साम्राज्य-शाह कहलाने का डर है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का सवाल है . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डा० साहब मैं इस वक्त इस तरह से नहीं ले सकता क्योंकि 20 सवाल हो चुके हैं और जवाब आ चुके हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा एक सवाल यह था कि .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डा० साहब अब इस वक्त और सवाल नहीं आ सकते । 20, 25 सवाल हो चुके हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उस वक्त मैं ने आप की इज्जत की और बीच में टोका नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप ने उस वक्त इज्जत की थी तो इस वक्त आप मेरी बेइज्जती क्यों करना चाहते हैं ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं तो चाहता हूं कि मेरे इस सवाल का जवाब मिल जाय . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब और कोई सवाल नहीं हो सकता । मुझे आगे चलने दिया जाय । हाफ़ ऐन आवर डिस्कशन—श्री कछवाय ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय . .

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इस तरह से नहीं चल सकेगा ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है . . . . **

**Not recorded.

Mr. Speaker: This will not go on record.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav then left the House.

17.26 hrs.

*ALLOTMENT OF SCOOTERS TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मैं यह आधे घंटे की चर्चा तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 295 तथा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 727 और 728 के 5 मार्च 1965 को दिये गये उत्तरों से उत्पन्न होने वाली बातों पर उठा रहा हूं ।

सरकारी कर्मचारियों को स्कूटर्स दिये जाने की स्थिति असंतोषजनक है । आज चूंकि उन्हें स्कूटर्स नहीं मिलते हैं इसलिए उन्हें भारी असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ता है । दिल्ली या जो अन्य बड़े बड़े शहर हैं वहां इसके अभाव में सरकारी कर्मचारियों को काफ़ी दिक्कत पड़ती है । बसों की हालत तो किसी से छिपी हुई है नहीं और उन बेचारों को घंटों बस के इंतजार में खड़े रहना पड़ता है और दफ्तर समय पर न पहुंच पाने के कारण अफसर की फटकार सुननी पड़ती है । बस स्टैंड्स पर आप सरकारी कर्मचारियों की लाइन को लाइन इंतजार में घंटे घंटे खड़ी देख सकते हैं जोकि बरसात में भीगते खड़े रहते हैं और गरमी के दिनों में धूप में तपते रहते हैं । इतनी कठिनाई सहने के बाद भी यदि वह समय पर दफ्तर में नहीं पहुंचते हैं तो अफसर उन्हें डांट फटकार सुनाता है और निकाल देने को कहता है । इन सारी कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए यह परमावश्यक हो जाता है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों को स्कूटर्स देने की नीति में तत्काल सुधार किया जाय ताकि उन्हें काफ़ी तादाद में स्कूटर्स मिल सकें । आज सरकारी कर्मचारियों को स्कूटर्स बांटने की जो व्यवस्था है वह एकदम ग़लत व्यवस्था है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज जितने लोग स्कूटर्स मांगते हैं उन में से कितने लोग स्कूटर्स पाते हैं ?

17.27 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

सवाल नम्बर 727 के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया था कि 5-2-1965 तक गजेटेड आफिसर्स से स्कूटर्स के लिए ऐप्लीकेशंस की तादाद 6281 है जब कि दूसरे नौन-गजेटेड आफिसर्स से स्कूटर्स की ऐप्लीकेशंस की तादाद 11431 है जो कि दोनों का कुल टोटल 17712 होता है । इन के अतिरिक्त सुरक्षा मंत्रालय से उस तारीख़ तक 17000 अर्जियां और आ गयी हैं जिसका कि मतलब यह हुआ कि मंत्रालय के पास 35000 से भी कुछ अधिक अर्जियां पहुंची हुई हैं । लेकिन देखना तो यह है कि हमारे पास स्टाक में कुल स्कूटर्स कितने हैं और हमें मिलते कितने हैं ? हमें तीन महीने के अन्दर 1060 मिलते हैं । सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के कोटे से बेरियस कैटेगरीज के कर्मचारियों को स्कूटर्स जो 1-1-63 से 31-12-64 तक अर्थात् दो साल के बीच में बांटे गये, उनकी कुल तादाद 5229 थी । अब जो मौजूदा क्वार्टरली अर्थात् तिमाही कोटा स्कूटर्स का है वह 1060 का है और उसके हिसाब से दो साल का कोटा 8480 होता है लेकिन बंटे कितने ? इस बारे में हम सरकार से सवाल पूछते हैं कि आख़िर यह कोटा क्यों नहीं बांटा जाता है तो कोई उत्तर नहीं मिलता है । आख़िर यह घुटाला क्यों है और यह कोटे के मुताबिक 3251 स्कूटर्स कहां चले गये जब कि आप का दो साल का कोटा स्कूटर्स का 8480 होता है ? स्कूटर्स के अलावा 600 मोटर साइकिलें भी सरकार को प्राप्त होंगी । अलग अलग मोटर साइकिलों की कम्पनियां हैं जिन से कि यह 600 सरकार

*Half-an-hour Discussion.

को प्राप्त होती हैं । मैं उन कम्पनियों के नाम अलग अलग नहीं देना चाहता लेकिन काफ़ी मोटर साइकिल और स्कूटर्स सरकार को इन तमाम कम्पनियों से प्राप्त होते हैं । लेकिन तो भी सरकारी कर्मचारियों को उनकी आवश्यकता के अनुसार यह नहीं मिल पाते हैं ।

अभी सरकार ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह बतलाया था कि जिन सरकारी कर्मचारियों को 500 तनख़्वाह मिलेगी उन्हीं को स्कूटर्स दिये जायेंगे । अब एक ओर तो आप यह दावा करते हैं कि यह समाजवादी सरकार है और दूसरी ओर उसके द्वारा इस तरह का भेदभाव किया जाता है । यह स्कूटर्स देने में कर्मचारी, कर्मचारी के बीच भेदभाव क्यों किया जाता है ? इसके अलावा 500 से कम तनख़्वाह पाने वाले कर्मचारियों को तो स्कूटर न देने वाली बात ही समझ में नहीं आती है क्योंकि 500 या 500 से अधिक वेतन पाने वाला सरकारी कर्मचारी तो ज़रूरत पड़ने पर टैक्सी करके भी काम पर जा सकता है लेकिन छोटे कर्मचारी 200, 300 या 400 रुपये तनख़्वाह पाने वाले कर्मचारी वे किस प्रकार से टैक्सी में जा सकते हैं ? ये बेचारे काफ़ी देर से दफ्तरों से छूटते हैं, समय पर बस मिलती नहीं है यह सब बातें ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि सरकार को उनको ज्यादा सुविधा देनी चाहिए । सरकार का यह काम था कि वह कहती कि जो छोटे कर्मचारी हैं उन्हें हम स्कूटर्स देंगे और उन्हें लोन भी देंगे । इस से कर्मचारियों को बड़ी खुशी हुई और उन के मन में बड़ा उत्साह हुआ कि सरकार हम को लोन देगी, कुछ पैसा हम लगायेंगे और फिर स्कूटर खरीद लेंगे । उन्होंने कुछ पैसा बचाने के लिए अपने बच्चों को भूखा रखा, उन की पढ़ाई-लिखाई पर कम खर्च किया, अपना निजी खर्च कम किया और इस प्रकार कुछ पैसा बचाया इस आशा से कि वे स्कूटर ले लेंगे और फिर वे समय पर दफ्तर जायेंगे और समय पर वापस घर आयेंगे ।

श्री अचल सिंह (आगरा) : हाउस में कोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung —The bell has stopped ringing and still there is no quorum. The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

17.33 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, May 11, 1965/Vaisakha 21, 1887 (Saka).

GMGIPND—LS II—626 (Ai) LSD—8-6-65—970.